

FRONTISPICE.



THE
Universal SPELLING-BOOK;
OR,
A NEW and EASY GUIDE
TO THE
ENGLISH Language.
CONTAINING,

I. Tables of Words in one, two, three, and four Syllables; with natural and easy Lessons in each, adapted to the Capacity of Children from three Years old and upwards, and yet so, that such as can already read, may receive sensible Instruction thereby: Being diversify'd with a Variety of Lessons both moral and divine, as also Fables and pleasant Stories, in order to improve the Mind and the Understanding.

II. A very easy and approved Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer, for the Use of Schools as well as private Persons, and by which they may very soon become acquainted with the Knowledge of the English Tongue, with very little Trouble and Application.

III. A Collection of near 3000 of the most useful Words in two, three, and four Syllables, viz. Noun Substantives, Adjectives and Verbs (placed alphabetically under

their respective Heads) which are accented and explained for the better instructing of Youth, and Information of such Persons as would know the Meaning of what they read and write; being a useful Instructor for the Shool, Shop, or Compting-House.

IV. Many useful Things necessary to help the young Beginner, and inform the more grown up Youth, with a Variety of Alphabetical Copies, and Writing-Pieces, both in Prose and Verse, &c.

V. Chronological Tables of the Monarchs and Kings of England, and other the most remarkable Occurrences in sacred and prophane History; with some short Remarks upon the seven Stages of Life, which are not only improving to the Mind and Morals; but may be of great Service to prevent Youth from falling a Sacrifice to the common Temptations of Life and their own unguarded Passions.

The SIXTEENTH EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

By DANIEL FENNING,

Late School-Master of BURES, in SUFFOLK, and AUTHOR of the USE of the GLOBES, PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, GUIDE to ALGEBRA, ROYAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY and YOUNG MAN's BOOK of KNOWLEDGE.

L O N D O N :

Printed for S. CROWDER, at the Looking-Glass, and R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster-Row, and B. COLLINS, in Salisbury, MDCCCLXXI.

TO
Mr. FENNIN G,
ON HIS
Universal SPELLING-BOOK.

WHEN genuine Merit claims the Muse's Praise,
The Bard enraptur'd tunes the grateful Lays ;
Delighted sings, nor ever sings in vain,
As full convinc'd the wish'd Applause to gain.
Such Praise while you such noble Paths pursue,
Such just Applause are to thy Labour due.
A glorious Task ! the unexperienc'd Youth
To instruct in Virtue and the Paths of Truth,
With artless Tales to warn their early Years,
To shun the present Ills, and future Cares ;
To trace the Way, and all those Paths explore,
That lead to Learning's inexhaustless Store :
A Theme so good, a Theme so truly great,
That quite exalts, and makes the Work complete.
To Dycbe we owe a great, a noble Plan :
In Dilworth shines confess the ingenious Man :
In both whate'er is useful, now we see
Made perfect, and compleated full by Thee.
Thy skilful Hand the rugged Ore refines,
And Language still in more Perfection shines.
O may thy Precepts every Youth inflame
With Thirst of Knowledge, and the Love of Fame :
And thus inflam'd, conduct the glorious Plan,
Till virtuous Deeds confirm the honest Man..



HENRY DELL;

TO

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
SLINGSBY BETHELL, Esq;
Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON,
And one of their Representatives in Parliament.
My LORD,

I Do not pretend to follow the common, and too customary Form of Dedication, with unnecessary Encomiums; because I am sensible it is not agreeable to your *Lordship* to be flattered.

It is a Pleasure indeed, that I have met with such Encouragement by your kind Patronage; and I am highly honoured in having been permitted to prefix your *Lordship's* Name to this Work; returning you my sincere Thanks, and acknowledging the Obligation of having the Liberty of sending it into the World under such Protection.

Your *Lordship* will permit me to say, that though I have laid down Rules suitable to such an Undertaking, yet my Design is to teach Children something more than barely to spell and read; and therefore I have endeavoured, at the same Time, to inculcate in the Minds of Youth, early Notices of Religion and Virtue, and point out for them their several Duties in the various Stages of Life: And I shall be very thankful, should I prove an Instrument in the Hand of Providence, in preventing but one of the rising Generation from falling a Sacrifice to the pernicious Doctrine, secret Whispers, and perpetual Insinuations of *Popish* Emissaries.

I make no Doubt, therefore, that whatever your *Lordship* may not altogether approve of in Respect of the *former*, your *Candour* will excuse in Regard to the *latter*; since it is evident that you are always willing to encourage every Thing that tends to the Practice of Piety, and the Good of Mankind.

That the same kind Providence, which recommended me to your Favour, may continue to your *Lordship* the Blessing of Health, and that of Prosperity to the City of *London*, and Kingdom in general, is doubtless the hearty Desire of many, but of none more than, My LORD,

*Your Lordship's obliged obedient,
And most humble Servant,*

LONDON,
March 2, 1755.

A 2

D. FENNING.



P R E F A C E.

To every impartial Reader, but more particularly to such as have the Care of Protestant Schools in Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty's Plantations Abroad.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the nine last Editions of this Undertaking, I desired every of you to encourage it no further than you yourselves thought it more useful than Spelling-Books in general: And the great Demand for the former Impressions, naturally supposes that many of you have approved of the Work; and I am indeed highly indebted to you in particular, and to the Public in general, that you have encouraged me to put it to this tenth Impression, in which are several Additions and useful Improvements, as will appear by giving some Account of the Work itself, as follows.

1. I do not pretend to dictate to you the Way of teaching Children at first, yet you will give me Leave to say what I have experienced in the Course of fifteen Years public Instruction in a School, and twenty in my own Family, *viz.* That a perpetual Jargon of *Ace, brace, grace, trace*; *Buy dry, fry, fly, fly, &c. &c. &c.* is dull, dry, and tiresome both to the Child and his Teacher; and especially as there are many Masters and Mistresses so ignorant (particularly in small Towns) as to think it really necessary to go through all the Words in every Table; though they contain many Thousands: I say this is actually tiring Children without Improvement; but, believe me, it is much more natural for little Boys and Girls to like the Sound of *Cake, Pie, Tarts, Tops, Bread, Beer, Cup, Dish, Spoon, Plate, Knife, Fork, &c.* which, tho' they may seem hard, yet really are not so; because they know the Names, and having an Idea of the Things before-hand, they are half taught. The same Inconvenience attends all such Books that are fluffed with many Thousand Words, of two, three, and four Syllables, without any Meaning, which renders the Work as dry and dull to a grown up Boy, as the aforesaid Repetitions do to a Child.

2. Tables I. II. III. IV. and V. contain very useful Words and easy Lessons, which will soon qualify Children for Words of two Syllables; and if any Lesson be too long for once Reading, 'tis an Error of the right Side, especially as they are contrived so by Full Stops, that Part of them only may be read.

'Tis

3. 'Tis impossible, in a Book of a Shilling Price, to lay down all the Methods of Teaching; nay, in short, 'tis impossible to fix any particular Rule for others; but this I must take the Freedom to say, that I am sensible a Rod, Cane, or Ferula*, are of little Signification, (except for Vice) for I having experienced, that in regard to Learning itself, Infants may be cheated into it, and the more grown up Youth won by good Nature, and a true Discerning of their natural Temper, Ability, and Disposition.

4. Tables VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XIII. and XIV. contain Words from two to four Syllables, and Lessons, some divided, and others undivided for Trial, which are both suitable and instructive; and, though not so many in Number as in some Books, yet there's enough for common Instruction, to qualify any School-Boy to read well with Practice.

5. Tables XV. and XVI. contain very pleasant Fables and useful Stories, not only improving to the Mind and Morals, but will greatly conduce to help Children to read well.

6. Tables XVII. XVIII. and XIX. treat of the Use of Numbers, Contractions, and Words, of the same Sound, but of different Signification.

7. Tables XX. XXI. and XXII. treat of Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently; as also of the Names and Use of all the Stops and Marks in Reading and Writing; together with the Sound and different Use of some particular Vowels and Consonants, and double Letters.

8. As for not giving more Examples concerning dividing of Syllables, I assure you, Gentlemen, that I have been recommended by saying that I wilfully omitted it; because as the Learned themselves differ so much about it, it is out of the Question to fill a Book with unnecessary Stuff and long Harangues, that are nothing else but Stumbling-Blocks even to adult Persons, and much more to Children.

9. Therefore as the shortest and plainest Way must certainly be the best, I would lay down but one Rule in teaching Children, and that is this, to teach them to divide all Syllables as full and as near the true Sound as possible, without any Regard to the *Latin* or any critical Cavils:—Thus I would not divide *Master*, *Sister*, *Vestry*, &c. *Ma-ster*, *Si-ster*, *Ve-stry*, because here the first Syllable is weak and imperfect, but I should chuse rather to teach them to spell thus, *Master*, *Sis-ter*, *Ves-try*, &c. because here the first Syllable of all the Words have a full and true Sound, and the second Syllable will naturally follow.

* I would advise Masters not to use this foolish Instrument, it having been attended with many bad Consequences in passionate Hands.

10. PART II. Contains a short and easy Epitome of *English* Grammar, which may be soon learnt by the more grown-up Youth; and by such as have not had the Advantage of a liberal Education.

I know it has been a Notion of long standing, that 'tis impossible to write true *English* without a Knowledge of the *Latin* Tongue: But the *English* Tongue is now grown to that Perfection, that Persons who have made *English* Grammar their Practice, know it is only a Notion indeed; and it is a monstrous Piece of foolish Pride and Folly to assert such a Thing, when the greatest Men of the Age have not only written to the contrary, but daily Experience shews it an Absurdity.

11. PART III. Has a Collection of near 5000 Words, of two, three, and four Syllables, of the three superior Parts of Speech, *viz.* *Noun Substantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*, which are explained, not only for the Use of Schools, but for the better Information of all young Persons in the Shop and Compting-house; as also for all such adult Persons who are unacquainted with the Meaning of Words, and have not the Advantage, or are not capable of purchasing a Dictionary.

12. I own indeed the Explanation of the Words are short, and, in many Respects, a little deficient: But if it be enough to convey to the Learner so much Signification, as to give him an Idea or just Notion of the common Meaning of the Word, that's sufficient: For this is so necessary a Branch of Education, that bare *Spelling* without it, must be allowed to be of itself dry, useles, and insignificant.

13. As for the *Accent* of the Words, it always continues upon the same Syllable till it is contradicted by another Dash on the contrary Syllable. Thus the Accent lies upon the first Syllable, for the first five Words, from *Abbes* to *Access*, and then changes to the second Syllable, from *Accès* to *A élér*, &c. &c. — The same is to be observ'd in all the other, Tables of Words.

14. PART IV. Contains many useful Things in Prose and Verse; some of which are new, and others selected from *Abp. Tillotson*, *Dr. South*, *Addison*, *Pope*, &c. and are not only proper for Writing-Pieces, but tend to promote Virtue, and furnish the Mind with early Notions of Piety, &c.

Then follow some *Graces* and short *Prayers*, with two useful Notes upon the incumbent Duty of every Teacher, to instil into the Minds of Children an early Notion of their Dependance upon God, humbly submitted to your sincere Consideration.

P R E F A C E.

15. PART V. Contains a pretty natural History of Monarchs and Kings, with several other Occurrences from the Creation to the present Time, added purely to divert the more grown-up Lads, and win them to the Love of reading such Things as must of Course be very much for their Improvement.

16. The POSTSCRIPT is no less useful to instruct such as cannot read old *English* Print, which, as it sometimes falls in our Way, 'tis enough to make a good Reader blush to have an Act of Parliament, or Form of Prayer, put into his Hand, and for him to own he cannot read them.

17. Thus, Gentlemen, I have given you a short Account of this Undertaking; and I not only commit, but submit the Whole to your superior Judgment: And, as I expect to share the common Fate of my Betters, so I as naturally expect to have Justice done me, by considering that a Book of this small Size and Price, must not only in some Measure be deficient, but that it is impossible to please the *Ignorant* and *Capricious*.

In fine, If upon the Whole, it appears to be as useful for Children, and more serviceable to adult Persons, than *Spelling Books* in general, that's enough to make every candid Reader wink at a few Imperfections: And as for the whimsical and censorious *Critic*, whose whole Search and Labour is to carp at, and find Fault upon the least Occasion, and very often without any Reason at all, it is Pity but he should have some Reward for his Trouble; and he will not fail of it, if he applies in a proper Manner, as follows:

" A famous *Critic* (says *Boccalini*) having gathered together
" the Faults of an eminent Poet, presented them to *Apollo*,
" who received them graciously, and promised to make the
" Author a suitable Return for the great Trouble he had been
" at in collecting them together. In order to this, *Apollo*
" set before him a Sack of Wheat, just as it had been thrash-
" ed from the Sheaf; and bid him pick out the Chaff from
" the Corn, and lay each by itself: The *Critic* applied him-
" self to the Task with great Industry and Pleasure; and af-
" ter having made a due Separation, was presented by *Apollo*
" with the Chaff only, for his Pains."

I am, GENTLEMEN,
Your very humble Servant,
And Well-Wisher,

Royal Exchange Assurance-Office,
London, May 3, 1767.

D. FENNING.

LETTERS of Recommendation.

DEAR SIR,

I Have perused your Spelling-Book, and find it to be what you intended it, an intelligible useful Thing. I heartily wish you Success with it. I have not had Time to procure you many Recommendations; but have shewn it to the Rev. Mr. *Letsome*, (who is a great Grammarian) and he speaks very well of it. If my Name will give any Countenance to it, you are welcome to make Use of it. I am, Sir,

St. Paul's Church-Yard, Your very humble Servant,

Jan. 24, 1756.

B. PEARCE.

S I R,

I Have carefully looked over your Universal Spelling-Book, and like it so well, that I shall for the future make Use of no other; for, without Flattery, I think it the best extant.

I am, Sir,

Watford Boarding-School,

May 17, 1756.

Your humble Servant,

JAMES HACKMAN.

S I R,

I Acknowledge the Receipt of your two Spelling-Books, and desire you will make them up Half a Dozen. We approved it as the best Book extant, and you have the Liberty of my Name and Mr. *Kirby's* to your fourth Edition.

I am, Sir,

Colchester,
July 12, 1756.

Your humble Servant,
GEORGE KILBY.

S I R,

I Received your Spelling-Book, which I perused with Pleasure, and think it will answer your Intentions; the best Grammarian may not despise the Perusal, and Persons of all Ages may improve in Orthography and Pronunciation from it: I have only one Boy of five Years old, and shall keep him to your Rudiments; and, that it may become more general, I shall distribute it to Persons most likely to encourage it.

Strood,
June 20, 1756.

I am, your humble Servant,
JOHN HICK.

The Authors of the Monthly Review, speaking of this Performance in their Monthly Catalogue for May, 1756, give it the following Character.

THE Execution of this New Spelling-Book is adequate to the ample Professions in its Title Page; which is not always

R E C O M M E N D E R S. ix

always the Case, with Respect to many Performances in higher Classes of Literature. It is but Justice to Mr. FENNING to add that this Book seems really better adapted to the Instruction of young Understandings, than any other Production of the Kind.

R E C O M M E N D E R S.

WE, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, having perused the following Sheets, do allow that the Performance is the best adapted to Children, and the Work in general the most useful to adult Persons, of any Thing of this Sort extant.

The Right Hon. SLINGSBY	BETHELL, Esq; Patronizer.
The Rev. Mr. <i>Brearcroft</i> ,	The Rev. Mr. <i>Fiske</i>
Chaplain to the Right Hon.	The Rev. Mr. <i>Fontaine</i>
<i>Slingsby Betbell</i> , Esq;	The Rev. Mr. <i>Fuller</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Bernard</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Heckford</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Bernard</i> , Jun.	The Rev. Mr. <i>Heckford</i> , Jun.
The Rev. Mr. <i>James Brome</i>	The Rev. Dr. <i>Hughes</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Brome</i> , Jun.	The Rev. Mr. <i>Huxton</i>
The Rev. Dr. <i>Chalmers</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Johnson</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Chalmers</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Kilby</i>
The Rev. Dr. <i>Cokayne</i> , APG	The Rev. Mr. <i>Lee</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Creech</i> , A. M.	The Rev. Mr. <i>Letsome</i>
Sur-Master of Merchant-	The Rev. Mr. <i>Leapwell</i>
Taylors School	The Rev. Mr. <i>B. Pearce</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Duncome</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Romaine</i>
The Rev. Dr. — <i>Eugall</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Tatham</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>John Egerton</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Turner</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Edgcomb</i>	The Rev. Mr. <i>Watson</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Edkins</i>	The Rev. Dr. <i>Wilson</i>
The Rev. Mr. <i>Ferguson</i>	

Merchants, private Gentlemen, &c.

Edmund Anguiss, Esq;	Mr. John Coulthist, Master
Mr. Bird, late Master of the	of the Academy, Prescot-
Boarding-School, Dept-	street, Goodman's-Fields
ford	
Mr. Booth, Master of the	Mr. Robert Crawford, A. M.
Boarding-School at Brom-	Master of the Boarding-
ley in Kent	School, Newington-Butts
Francis Cockayne, Esq; and Al-	Mr. H. Deacon, Philomath
derman	Mr. Henry Dell, Philomath
	Mr. John Dupré, Merchant

x R E C O M M E N D E R S.

Mr. Earle, Master of the Great Boarding-School at Deptford
Mr. Fletcher, Writing-Master
Mr. Flower Writing-Master
Mr. Franklin
Mr. Edw. Griffiths, Writing-Master
Mr. Gauler, Writing-Master, at the Academy *Kennington-Lane*
James Henckell, Esq; and Merchant
Mr. Samuel Hill, Philomath
Mr. Robert Johnson, Writing-Master
Philip Jackson, Esq;
Mr. Richard Lane, Writing-Master

Mr. Jacob Lowe, Writing-Master,
Mr. John Parsons, Writing-Master
Mr. Henry Quant, Writing-Master
Mr. Rose, Master of the Academy at *Kew-Green*
Mr. John Rule, A. M and Master of the Academy, *Great Hermitage - Street, Wapping*
Mr. William Smith, *Kew-Green*
Mr. Henry Symonds, Philomath
Mr. William Thorley, Writing-Master
Mr. Amos Williams, Writing-Master

T O T H E
R E C O M M E N D E R S.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you hearty Thanks for the Favour of your Names to this Spelling Book; let me crave your further Assistance, in noting such real Errors as you may occasionally meet with, and you will still further oblige,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very humble Servant,

London, May 4, 1767.

D. F E N N I N G.



T H E

Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

T H E

A L P H A B E T.

Roman.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z &.

Italic.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z &.

Old English.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r z s t v u w x y z &.

Vowels.

a e i o u y.

Consonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z &.

Double Letters.

& ff ffi ffi si fl fb sh fi sk ll ff ffi ft &.

N. B. I humbly desire all Masters and Mistresses never to let a Child know there are two i's, or two u's; but let them learn the Child to call the long j [ja] and the sharp v [vee,] for it is much better in every Respect.

P A R T I.

T A B L E I.

LESSON J.					LESSON II.				
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
da	de	di	do	du	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ca	ce*	ci*	co	cu	ad	ed	id	od	ud
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	af	ef	if	of	uf
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	am	em	im	om	um
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	an	en	in	on	un
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ar	er	ir	or	ur
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	as	es	is	os	us
sa	se	si	so	su	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
LESSON III.					LESSON IV.				
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cra	cre	cri	cro	cru
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
sla	fle	fli	flo	flu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
fra					fro				
phra					fru				
phre					phro				
phri					phru				

LESSON V.

Proper Words of one Syllable, both natural and easy to spell and read.

All am and are be he me we the thee ye
ny my thy do go no nor not of off from
bo or so to too two up us you.

* Let the Child be taught to pronounce *ce* the same as *se*
and *ci* the same *si*.

T A B L E

T A B L E II.

More easy Lessons in Words of one Syllable, alike in Sound, natural to the Ear, and therefore easy to spell and pronounce.

1.

All	call	fall	shall
ake	cake	make	wake
art	cart	dart	smart
are	care	hare	mare
ark	bark	dark	mark

2.

Bat	cat	hat	rat
ben	den	hen	men
cap	gap	hap	nap
cock	dock	lock	mock
clock	block	flock	shock

3.

Cap	gap	map	tap
dip	hip	nip	pip
fan	man	nan	pan
got	hot	pot	sot
in	pin	win	fin
ink	link	pink	wink

4.

Band	hand	land	sand
bail	hail	pail	nail
book	cook	hook	look
hope	mope	pope	rope
lace	mace	pace	race
make	rake	sake	wake

T A B L E III.

*Easy Lessons of one Syllable of Things most natural and common to Children.**

1. *Birds, Beasts, &c.*

*Cat	hog	bat	cock	lark	ant
dog	horse	crane	hen	owl	bug
cow	mare	crow	hawk	rook	flea
calf	colt	dove	kite	snipe	frog

2. *Of Play, and Terms used at Play.*

Ball	cards	giggs	play	tops	whip
bat	dice	leap	kites	trap	lose
cat	chuck	jump	spin	tau	win

* I have not regarded the Order of the Alphabet in this Table, but have put such Things first as are easy, natural, and most connected together; and they are to be taught downwards, not cross, viz. Cat, dog, cow, &c.

3. Eatables, &c.

Ale	bread	buns	beef	fish	milk
beer	cheese	cakes	lamb	flesh	cream
rum	crumb	pies	pork	beans	curds
wine	crust	tarts	veal	peas	whey

4. Apparel

Cap	coat	fan	hoop	shoes	cloth
hat	cloak	gloves	knot	clogs	stuff
coiff	frock	lace	scarf	shirt	plush
hood	gown	muff	stays	shift	silk

5. Things belonging to a House, &c.

Cup	clock	bench	broom	pap	brick
dish	door	box	brush	pot	lime
knife	bar	chest	chair	bed	stone
fork	bolt	trunk	stool	couch	tiles
spoon	latch	grate	shelf	quilt	slate
plate	lock	jack	glass	rug	thatch
mug	key	spit	stairs	sheet	roof

6. The Parts of the Body.

Head	scull	cheeks	back	toes	heart
hair	brain	throat	bones	nails	lungs
face	lips	arms	ribs	shins	vein
eyes	tongue	hands	knees	thumb	blood
nose	teeth	breast	leg	fist	nerves
mouth	chin	ears	feet	wrist	joints

7. The World.

Sun	east	cape	clay	brook	frost
moon	west	rock	dirt	pool	snow
stars	north	land	bank	pond	mist
air	south	hill	sand	rain	dew
wind	earth	isles	chalk	hail	ice

8. *Trees, Plants, Fruits, &c.*

Ash	fir	broom	hops	oats	pears
bay	lime	hemp	reeds	rye	plumbs
beech	oak	flax	rose	wheat	grapes
birch	pine	fern	rue	crabs	leaf
box	vine	grass	sage	figs	roots
elm	yew	herbs	shrub	nuts	trees

9. *Number, Weight, &c.*

One	five	nine	dram	inch	drop
two	six	ten	ounce	foot	dram
three	fev'n*	once	pound	yard	pint
four	eight	twice	score	ell	quart

10. *Titles and Names.*

King	duke	peer	wife	aunt	Mark
queen	earl	knight	child	niece	Luke
prince	lord	page	son	bride	John

* Rather than break the Order of Number, I have (for the Child's Sake) taken the Liberty to spell the Word *seven* in one Syllable.

T A B L E IV.

Easy Lessons of Words in one Syllable, by which a Child will sooner know both the Sound and Use of e final. To be read Al, ale, ar, are, &c.

Al	ale	bas	base	car	care	dan	dane
ar	are	bib	bibe	col	cole	dar	dare
at	ate	bid	bide	con	cone	dat	date
Bab	babe	bil	bile	cop	cope	din	dine
bal	bale	bit	bite	cor	core	dol	dole
ban	bane	Can	cane	cot	cote	dom	dome
bar	bare	cam	came	Dal	dale	dot	dote

Fan	fane	Lad	lade	pat	pate	sop	sope
fam	fame	Mad	made	pil	pile	sum	sume
far	fare	man	mane	pin	pine	fur	sure
fat	fate	mar	mare	pol	pole	sut	sute
fil	file	mat	mate	por	pore	Tal	tale
fin	fine	mil	mile	Rat	rate	tam	tame
fir	fire	mir	mire	rid	ride	tar	tare
fol	fole	mod	mode	rip	ripe	tid	tide
for	fore	mol	mole	rit	rite	til	tile
gal	gale	mop	mope	rob	robe	tim	time
Gam	game	mor	more	rod	rode	tit	tite
gat	gate	mut	mute	rop	rope	ton	tone
gon	gone	Nam	name	rot	rote	top	tope
gor	gore	nap	nape	rud	rude	tub	tube
Hal	hale	nil	nile	rul	rule	Us	use
har	hare	nod	node	Sal	fale	Val	vale
hat	hate	nor	nore	sam	same	van	vane
her	here	not	note	sid	side	vil	vile
hid	hide	Odd	ode	fin	sine	vin	vine
Job	job	or	ore	fir	fire	vot	vote
Kin	kine	Pan	pane	fit	site	War	ware
kit	kite	par	pare	sol	sole	win	wine

T A B L E V.

Lessons in Words of one Syllable, very easy to spell and read, and by which a Child may begin to know his Duty to God and Man.

☞ If any of the following Lessons be too long, they are so ordered that the Child may spell and read only a Part of them, according to his Capacity, or the Direction of the Master.

LESSON I.

Be a good Child.	Strive to learn.
Love and fear God.	Tell no Tales.
Mind your Book.	Call no ill Names.
Love your School.	

LESSON II.

Do not lie nor swear.	Use no ill Words at Play.
Do not cheat nor steal.	
Play not with bad Boys.	Pray to God to bless you.

Serve God and trust in him. | Take not God's Name in vain.

LESSON III.

My good Child, walk not in thine own Way, but in the Ways of the Lord.

Spend your Time well, and God will bless you; he will love you, and do you good.

LESSON IV.

Go not far from me, O Lord; but be with me, and help me, O my God.

I will not play with them that do Ill; for if I do, the Lord will not love me.

LESSON V.

I will love thee, O Lord; for thou hast made me, and art kind to me in all Things.

Day by Day will I praise thee; I will not play with them that take thy Name in vain.

Keep me, O Lord, from such as love not thy Law, and walk not in thy Ways.

LESSON VI.

The Eye of the Lord is on them that fear him, and that put their Trust in him.

He will bless them that fear him; he will love them, and do them good.

As for such as love not the Way of the Lord, he will hide his Face from them, and will not save them, but they shall go down to the Pit.

LESSON VII. *Of the Creation.*

By the Word of the Lord were all Things made. God made the World; he made both Man and Beast. He made the Fowls of the Air, and Fish of the Sea.

He made the Sun to rule the Day, and the Moon and Stars to rule the Night. How great are thy Works, O Lord?

LESSON VIII. Duty to God, &c.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, with all thy Soul, with all thy Mind, and with all thy Strength.

A good Child will love God; he will put his whole Trust in him; he will call on him; he will love his Name and his Word; and he will serve him and fear him all the Days of his Life.

LESSON IX. Of God, &c.

The Fool says in his Heart there is no God; but a wise and a good Man knows that there is a God, and that the Lord he is God.

God is our Lord, he is King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Who is like the Lord our God? There is none like the Lord our God.

LESSON X. Of God's Attributes, &c.

The Lord God will be our Judge. God is a true, wise, and just God; he plants, he builds, and he lifts up; for the Word of the Lord is true, and it shall come to pass.

All Things change; but God says, I change not, I am the same God, I have no End. There is but one true God. The Lord our God is one Lord: the Lord of Hosts is his Name.

LESSON XI. Of Christ our Redeemer.

Christ is God as well as Man. The Word was with God, and the Word was God. Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Light; and none can come to God but by Christ; for he took upon him the Form of Man.

Christ was made Man to save us from the Wrath to come. He was made poor for our Sakes. He is the Prince of the Kings of the Earth; and he shall judge the Quick and the Dead at last: The Lord of Hosts is his Name.

LESSON XII. *Of the Child's Duty to himself and others.*

A good Child will not lie, swear, nor steal, nor will he take God's Name in vain. He will be good at Home, and will ask to read his Book; and when he gets up, he will wash his Face and Hands clean, comb out his Hair, and make Haste to School, and will not play by the Way, as bad Boys do.

When a good Boy is at School, he will mind his Book, and try to learn to spell and read well, and not play in School Time; and when he goes to, or comes from School, he will pull off his Hat, or bow to all he meets; and when he goes to Church he will sit, kneel, or stand still; and when he comes Home, he will read God's Word, or some good Book, that God may bless him.

As for that Boy that minds not his Church, his School, nor his Book, but plays with such Boys as tell Tales, tell Lies, swear, steal, and take God's Name in vain; he will come to some ill End, if he be not well whipt at School and at Home, Day and Night, till he leaves off such Things.

A Trial of Capitals.

HE THAT LOVES GOD, HIS SCHOOL, AND HIS BOOK, WILL NO DOUBT DO WELL AT LAST: BUT HE THAT HATES HIS SCHOOL AND HIS BOOK, WILL LIVE AND DIE A SLAVE, A FOOL, AND A DUNCE.

T A B L E VI.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ab-bot	af-ter	ar-bour	ba-ker
ab-bey	al-lum	art-ful	bal-lad
ac-tor	am-ber	art-less	bank-er
ad-vent	an-gel	Back-ward	bant-ling

bar-ber

bar-ber	con-test	fe-male	gip-sy
bar-rel	con-tract	fen-der	glim-mer
baſh-ful	con-trite	fen-nel	glit-ter
bet-ter	con-vent	fe-ver	g'o-ry
bit-ter	con-verse	fid-ler	glut-ton
blun-der	con-vert	fil'-et	god-ly
bor-der	cor-ner	fi-nal	go'd-finck
bri-er	coſt-ly	fi-ring	grate-ful
brim-stone	craf-ty	flan-nel	graf-sy
bro-ken	cra-zy	flat-ter	grace-ful
buf-fet	cru-el	flu-ent	gra-vy
but-ter	cum-ber	flut-ter	grit-ty
Cab-bage	cut-ler	fod-der	gru-el
ca-per	Dar-ling	fog-gy	gul-let
car-rot	di-al	fol-ly	gun-ner
cart-er	di-et	fop-pish	gun-shot
cham-ber	din-ner	for-ty	gut-ter
chan-nel	doc-tor	fret-ful	Ham-let
chap-man	doc-trine	frow-ard	ham-mer
chap-ter	drum-mer	fro-zен	hand-ful
chat-ter	drunk-ard	fru-gal	han-dy
ches-nut	dung-hill	fu-el	han-ger
child-ish	du-tу	fun-nel	hang-ings
chil-dren	dy-er	fur-long	hap-py
cler-gy	El-bow	Gal-lon	hard-ship
cof-fin	em-bers	gal-llop	har-dy
col-lect	em-blem	game-ſter	har-lot
com-fort	en-ter	gam-mon	har-per
com-ment	e-vil	gand-er	hart-horn
com-merce	Fac-tor	gar-land	har-vest
com-mon	fag-got	gar-ment	hatch-et
con-cord	fan-cy	gar-ret	help-ful
con-duct	fan-tom	gar-ter	her-mit
con-quest	farm-er	gen-try	hin-der
con-ſerve	fa-tal	gi-ant	hind-rance
conſul	fat-ling	gib-bet	ho-ly

home-ly	lap-wing	mud-dy	pi-lot
hope-ful	la-zy	mur-der	pi-per
hor-net	le-gal	mur-mur	pip-kin
hor-rid	let-ter	mut-ter	po-et
hor'e-man	like-ly	Nap-kin	pos-set
host-ler	lim-ber	nim-ble	pot-ter
hun-dred	lin-net	nine-ty	pre-cept
hun-ter	li-on	num-ber	pru-dent
hurt-ful	lit-ter	nut-meg	pup-py
hus-band	lof-ty	Of-fer	pur-blind
I-cy	lord-ly	of-fice	pur-chase
i-dol	lord-ship	on-set	pur-pose
in-fant	luc-ky	or-der	Quar-rel
in-sect	lug-gage	or-gan	quar-ter
in-side	Ma-ker	Pa-gan	qui-et
in-stance	mam-mon	pam-per	Rab-bit
in-step	man-ful	pan-nel	rag-ged
in-ward	man-ly	pan-try	ra-ker
i-vy	man-na	pa-per	ram-mer
Jest-er	man-ner	pa-pist	ran-dom
joc-ky	ma-ny	par-don	ran-som
jol-ly	mar-gin	pa-rents	ran-ger
judg-ment	mar-ket	par-lour	ran-ter
ju-ry	ma-tron	par-rot	rec-tor
Ken-nel	max-im	part-ner	rem-nant
ker-nel	med-ly	par-ty	ren-der
kin-dred	mem-ber	pat-tern	ri-der
king-dom	mer-cy	pave-ment	ri-ot
kins-man	mer-ry	pen-cil	rob-ber
kit-chen	mil-ler	pen-ny	rub-bish
Lad-der	mit-tens	pep-per	ru-by
la-dy	mo-dish	per-fect	rug-ged
land-lord	mo-ment	per-son	ru-in
land-mark	morn-ing	pic-ture	ru-ler
land-skip	mor-tal	pil-grim	rum-mage
lap-pet	mot-to	pil-lar	run-ner

ru-ral	short-ly	splen-dor	tem-peft
Sa-cred	shut-ter	splin-ter	ten-der
sad ler	sig-nal	spun-gy	ten-ter
safe-ly	si-lence	stag-ger	thank-ful
safe-ty	si-lent	stam-mer	thread-bare
sal-lad	fil-ly	stan-dish	thun-der
sal-ver	fil-ver	stin-gy	time-ly
fan-dy	sim-per	stop-page	ti-dings
samp-ler	sin-ful	stop-per	tim-ber
sat-chel	sin-ner	sto-ry	tin-der
sat-tin	six-fold	stran-ger	tor-ment
scab-bard	six-ty	strong-ly	to-tal
scaf-fold	skil-ful	stu-dent	tra-der
scamp-er	skin-ny	stu-pid	trans-port
scan-dal	skip-per	sub-ject	tren-cher
scan-ty	flan-der	sud-den	tri-al
scar-let	flat-tern	suf-fer	trum-pet
scat-ter	slen-der	ful-len	tu-lip
scol-lop	sli-my	ful-ly	tum-blér
scorn-ful	slip-per	ful-try	tu-mult
scra-per	loth-ful	sum-mer	tun-nage
scul-ler	slug-gard	sum-mon	tur-ky
se-cret	slug-gish	sup-per	tur-nip
sel-dom	slum-ber	sur-face	tur-ner
self-ish	slut-tish	sur-ly	turn-pike
sen-tence	smao-ky	Tab-by	turn-stile
ser-mon	smug-gler	tal-ly	tu-tor
ser-vant	snap-pish	tame-ly	Va-cant
sex-ton	so-ber	tan-ner	va-grant
sha-dy	for-rel	ta-per	var-nish
shame-ful	for-tish	tap-ster	va-ry
shar-pen	spi-der	tar-dy	vel-lum
sharp er	spin-ner	tar-nish	vel-vet
shat-ter	spin-ster	tat-ler	ven-ture
shep-herd	spite-ful	tat-ter	ver-min
shil-ling	splen-did	tem-per	ves-sel

vic-tim

vic-tim	ut-most	ward-robe	whif-per
vin-tage	ut-ter	war-like	wil-ful
vir-gin	use-ful	war-rant	win-ter
vi-tal	Wa-fer	wasp-ish	wis-dom
vo-cal	wa-ger	waste-ful	wo-ful
vul-gar	wa-ges	wed-ding	wor-ship
Ud-der	wake-ful	wel-fare	worth-less
ug-ly	wan-der	wet-shod	wor-thy
up-per	wan-ton	whim-sy	won-der

T A B L E VII.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

a-base	a-gainst	a-venge	be-set
ab-hor	a-larm	a-void	be-side
a-bide	a-like	a-wait	be-speak
a-bout	a-alone	a-wake	be-between
a-broad	a-maze	a-way	be-twixt
ab-rupt	a-mend	Be-come	be-wail
ab-solve	a-midst	be-cause	Ca-nal
ab-surd	a-mong	be-friend	ca-rouse
ac-cept	a-muse	be-fore	col-lect
ac-quire	a-noint	be-gin	com-mence
ad-dict	a-part	be-have	com-plain
ad-dress	ap-proach	be-head	com-pound
ad-journ	ap-prove	be-hold	com-pel
ad-mit	a-rise	be-lief	com-ply
a-dore	ar-rest	be-lieve	com-pose
ad-vance	a-tone	be-long	com-pute
a-far	at-tack	be-love	con-duct
af-fair	at-tempt	be-neath	con-fine
af-firm	at-tire	be-night	con-found
af-fright	a-vail	be-queath	con-fuse
			con-strain

con-strain	de-stroy	em-balm	ex-ist
con-sume	de-tect	em-bark	ex-pand
con-tempt	de-test	em-broil	ex-pend
con-tend	de-vise	e-mit	ex-plode
con-tent	di-rect	en-chant	ex-pose
con-temn	dis-arm	en-close	ex-tend
con-voy	dis-band	en-croach	ex-tort
cor-rect	dis-burse	en-dear	ex-tract
cor-rupt	dis-card	en-dorse	ex-tream
De-bar	dis-claim	en-due	Fif-teen
de-ceit	dis-count	en-dure	fore-arm
de-cide	dis-course	en-force	fore-seen
de-clare	dis-joint	en-gage	fore-shew
de-coy	dis-like	en-joy	fore-warn
de-crease	dis-lodge	en-large	for-get
de-duce	dis-may	en-rage	four-teen
de-duct	dis-miss	en-rich	for-sworn
de-fect	dis-own	en-rol	ful-fil
de-fend	dis-pel	en-sue	Gal-lant
de-fence	dis-place	en-thral	ga-zette
de-fer	dis-play	en-throne	Hence-forth
de-fy	dis-pose	en-tice	here-by
de-fine	dis-prove	en-tire	here-in
de-form	dis-robe	en-treat	here-of
de-fraud	dis-sent	e-spouse	him-self
de-grade	dis-turb	e-vade	Im-brue
de-light	dis-taste	e-vent	im-burse
de-note	dis-tinct	e-vince	im-merse
de-part	dis-tort	ex-alt	im-pair
de-pose	dis-trust	ex-cel	im-pale
de-press	dis-tract	ex-cise	im-pend
de-pute	dis-use	ex-cite	im-plant
de-rive	di-vert	ex-claim	im-press
de-scribe	di-vine	ex-cuse	im-print
de-sire	Ef-fect	ex-empt	im-prove
de-spond	e-lope	ex-ert	in-cite

in-crease	mis-place	pro pose	re-trench
in-cur	mis-print	pro-pound	re vere
in-dent	mis-rule	pro-rogue	re-volve
in-dulge	mis-take	pro-teet	re-ward
in-fect	mis-trust	pro-test	ro-bust
in-fest	mo-lest	pur-loin	ro-mance
in-firm	mo-rose	pur-suit	Se-clude
in-flame	Neg-lect	Re-bate	se-dan
in-force	nine-teen	re-buke	se-duce
in-fuse	Ob-struct	re-cant	se-lect
in-graft	ob-tain	re-cite	sha-lot
in-grate	oc-cur	re-cline	six-teen
in-ject	of-fence	re-course	sub-jeet
in-scribe	o-mit	re-duce	sub-join
in-slave	op-pres	re-fer	sub-lime
in-snare	out-do	re-fit	sub-mit
in-stil	out-live	re-gain	sub-orn
in-struct	out-strip	re-joice	sub-tract
in-sure	Par-take	re-late	su-pine
in-tense	per-form	re-lax	sup-pose
in-trude	per-mit	re-ly	su-preme
in-trust	per-spire	re-mark	sur-mount
in-verse	per-tain	re-mind	sur-pass
in-vert	per-verse	re-mit	sur-vey
in-vest	per vert	re-pair	sur-vive
in-vite	po-lite	re-pass	sus-pence
Mis-chance	por-tend	re-pose	There-fore
mis-count	pre-dict	re-pres	there-of
mis-deed	pre-pare	re-prieve	thir-teen
mis-doubt	pre-vail	re-print	tra-duce
mis-give	pre-scribe	re-pulse	trans-act
mis-hap	pre-serve	re-prove	transcend
mis-lead	pre-tend	re-strain	tran-scribe
mis-like	pro-ject	re-sume	trans-form
mis-name	pro-mote	re-tail	trans-gress
mis-pend	pro-nounce	re-tract	trans-late

trans-plant	un-dress	un-lock	un-twist
trans-port	un-fair	un-made	up-on
trans-pose	un-fit	un-mask	Where-as
tre-pan	un-fold	un-paid	where-by
Un-apt	un-gain	un-ripe	where-in
un-arm	un-guide	un-safe	where-of
un-bar	un-heard	un-say	where-to
un-bind	un-hinge	un-seen	where-with
un-bolt	un-hook	un-found	with-al
un-clasp	un-horse	un-teach	with-in
un-clothe	un-hurt	un-tie	with-drew
un-close	un-lace	un-true	with-out
un-cut	un-like	un-truth	with-stand

N. B. *Words divided as they ought to be pronounced
(See the Preface.)*

As-peet	Flus-ter	Jus-tice	prof-trate
Bas-ket	frus-trate	Mas-ter	pub-lish
bas-tard	Glis-ter	Nos-tril	pun-ish
bush-el	glit-ter	Of-trich	Ref-cue
Clus-ter	gob-let	Pas-tor	ref-pite
cus-tard	gris-tle	pif-tol	Sif-ter
cus-tom	Hof-tage	pop-lar	sys-tem
Dis-taff	ho-nour	pro-blem	Ves-try
dis-tant	Jaf-per	prof-per	ves-ture
dis-tinct	Im-age	prof-pect	Whif-per

T A B L E VIII.

*Easy Lessons of Words of one and two Syllables,
being select moral Precepts, divided.*

LESSON I. Duty to God.

My Du-ty to-wards God, is to be-lieve in him, to fear him, to love him with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, with all my Strength;

Strength to wor-ship him, to give him Thanks, to put my whole Trust in him, to call up-on him, to ho-nour his holy Name and his Word, and to serve him tru-ly all the Days of my Life.

LESSON II. Of God, &c.

There is but one God, the Ma-ker of all Things both in Hea-ven and Earth, and this God is a ho-ly, wise, just, and good Be-ing, ha-ting all and all Man-ner of Sin.

He fills Hea-ven and Earth with his Pow-er, Wis-dom, Jus-tice, Mer-cy, and Truth, and loves all those that love and fear him, and will bless all those that love, ho-nour, and o-bey their Pa-rents.

As for the Wick-ed, such as swear, lie, and steal, he will judge and condemn them to Shame and Sor-row. Learn then be-times to know thy Du-ty to God and Man, and God will bless you in this World; and when you die, he will take you to him-self into Hea-ven, will clothe you in Gar-ments of Gold, and set a Crown of Gold on your Head; the An-gels will re-joice to see you, and you shall be hap-py for ev-er and ev-er.

LESSON III. Being a proper Exercise of Advice, and undivided for Trial.

My good Child, you have heard your Duty towards God and Man, and can you read and know these Things without doing your Duty? Can you hear these Marks of divine Favour, and not strive with all your Heart and Mind, to love and serve God; to honour your Parents; to mind your Book; to love your Church and School; and not to play with bad Boys: For be you certain, that if you seek God, he will be found of thee; but if you forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever.

LESSON IV. *Of Praise, &c.*

Praise the Lord, O my Soul; and all that is within me praise his holy Name.

As long as I live will I praise the Lord: I will give Thanks unto God while I have my Being.

Sing unto the Lord, O ye Kingdoms of the Earth, O sing Praises unto the Lord.

Give the Lord the Honour due unto his Name; worship the Lord, with holy Worship.

In the Time of Trouble I will call upon the Lord, and he will hear me.

Turn thy Face from my Sins, and put out all my Misdeeds.

T A B L E IX.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ad-mi-ral	bri-be ry	drow-si-ness
ad-vo-cate	Ca-bi-net	E-le-ment
al-co-ran	ca-pi-tal	e-le-phant
al-der-man	ca-pi-tol	e-lo-quent
al-ma-nack	can-dle-stick	e-ne-my
al-pha-bet	can-di-date	en-ter-prize
an-ti-dote	car-pen-ter	ec-sta-sy
ap-pe-tite	ca-te-chism	Fal-si-ty
ar-gu-ment	cor-po-ral	fa-mi-ly
ar-ti-choke	coun-sel-lor	fer-ven-cy
ba-nish-ment	cru-el-ty	fes-ti-val
bar-ba-rism	Di-a-dem	fil-thi-ness
bat-te-ry	di-a-leet	fank-in-cense
bat-tle-ment	di-a-logue	fur-ni-ture
blun-der-buss	dig-ni-ty	Gai-e-ty
bra-ve-ry	dra-pe-ry	gal-le-ry
		gar-den-er

gar-den-er	ma-ri-ner	qua-ter-ly
gar-ri-son	mar-tyr-dom	ques-ti-on
ge-ne-ral	me-lo-dy	qui-et-ness
gen-tle-man	me-mo-ry	Re-com-pence
gra-du-ate	mo-nu-ment	re-com-pense
gra-ti-tude	moun-te-bank	re-me-dy
gun-pow-der	Nar-ra-tive	re-pro-bate
Hap-pi-ness	na-ti-on	roy-al-ty
har-bin-ger	na-tu-ral	Sa-cra-ment
har-mo-ny	naugh-ti-ness	fa-cri-fice
harp-fi-chord	nou-ri-sh-ment	fa-cri-lege
he-re-sy	nun-ne-ry	fa-la-ry
he-re-tick	nu-tri-ment	scor-pi-on
he-ri-tage	Ob-sta-cle	scru-ti-ny
hos-pi-tal	of-fi-cer	scul-li-on
hy-po-crite	o-ra-tor	stea-di-ness
Ja-ve-lin	or-na-ment	sup-pli-ant
i-dle-ness	or-tho-dox	fy-ca-more
im-ple-ment	o-ver-sight	sym-pa-thy
in-fan-cy	Pa-pa-cy	fy-na-gogue
in-fi-del	Pa-pa-cy	ten-der-ness
in-ju-ry	pa-ra-graph	ten-den-cy
in-stru-ment	pa-ra-phrase	tes-ta-ment
La-bour-er	par-ti-cle	tre-a-su-rer
la-by-rinth	per-ju-ry	tri-ni-ty
la-ti-tude	pi-e-ty	tur-pen-tine
la-ven-der	pin-na-cle	tur-pi-tude
le-ga-cy	po-pe-ry	tym-pa-ny
le-pro-fy	prin-ci-pal	Va-can-cy
li-ber-tine	prin-ci-ple	va-cu-um
lon-gi-tude	pro-per-ty	va-ga-bond
lu-na-tick	pro-phe-cy	va-ni-ty
Ma-gi-strate	pro-phe-sy	vic-to-ry
ma-je-sty	pro-se-lyte	vi-ne-gar
main-te-nance	py-ra-mid	vi-o-lence
man-si-on	Quan-ti-ty	ul-ti-mate

ul-ti-mate
ut-ter-ance
Wea-ri-ness

wick-ed-ness
wil-der-ness
work-man-ship

Yes-ter-day
youth-ful-ness
Zea-lous-ness

T A B L E X.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

Al-ban-don	ex-am-ple	Par-ta-ker
a-base-ment	Fa-na-tic	per-for-mer
a-bor-tive	fan-tas-tic	per-fu-mer
ad-van-tage	for-bid-den	pre-cep-tor
Be-gin-ner	for-sa-ken	pre-vent-er
be-got-ten	Gen-tee-ly	Re-mem-ber
be-hol-den	gra-na-do	re-sem-ble
be-lov-ed	Hap-ha-zard	Se-du-cer
bra-va-do	hence-for-ward	sep-tem-ber
Ca-the-dral	JE-HO-VAH	spec-ta-tor
co-e-qual	in-car-nate	Tes-ta-tor
co-ha-bit	in-cum-bent	to-bac-co
con-sump-tive	in-dul-gent	tri-bu-nal
con-tri-bute	in-for-mer	Vice-ge-rent
con-tri-vance	in-ter-nal	un-co-ver
De-can-ter	Mis-for-tune	un-e-qual
de-mon-strate	mis-ta-ken	un-faith-ful
de-ter-mine	mis-trust-ful	un-god-ly
E-lec-tor	Noc-tur-nal	un-learn-ed
e-lope-ment	no-vem-ber	un-mind-ful
em-bar-go	Ob-ser-vance	un-thank-ful
en-sam-ple	oc-cur-rence	un-time-ly
e-ter-nal	oc-to-ber	un-wor-thy
en-vi-ron		
en-er-gy		
en-er-gy		

T A B L E XI.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	pa-ten-tee
a-la-mode	im-por-tune	Re-par-tee
am-bus-cade	in-cor-rect	re-col-lect
ap-per-tain	in-di-rect	re-com-pose
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	re-con-duct
Bri-ga-dier	in-ter-line	re-fu-gee
buc-ca-neer	in-ter-rupt	re-pre-sent
Can-no-nade	in-tró-duce	Sca-ra-mouch
cap-a-pee	Ma-ca-roon	se-re-nade
ca-ra-van	ma-ga-zine	su-per-add
cir-cum-cise	mas-que-rade	su-per-fine
cir-cum-vent	mer-can-tile	su-per-sede
com-pro-mise	mif-be-come	su-per-vise
con-tro-vert	mif-be-have	There-up-on
coun-ter-mand	mif-ap-ply	tri-par-tite
De-vo-tee	mort-ga-gee	Vi-o-lin
de-bo-nair	Na-za-rene	un-be-lief
dis-al-low	O-ver-bold	un-der-foot
dis-ap-point	o ver-charge	un-der-go
dis-ap-prove	o-ver-come	un-der-neath
dis-ap-pear	o-ver-drive	un-der-stand
do-mi-neer	o-ver-grown	un-der-stood
En-ter-tain	o-ver-laid	un-der-took
e-ver-more	o-ver-stock	un-ex-pert
Ga-zet-teer	o-ver-thrown	un-gen-teek
gre-na-dier	Pal-li-sade	Where-un-to
Here-to-fore	pan-ta-loons.	where-up-on
here-up-on	pa-ra-mount	Yef-ter-night

ul-ti-mate	wick-ed-ness	Yef-ter-day
ut-ter-ance	wil-der-ness	youth-ful-ness
Wea-ri-ness	work-man-ship	Ze-a-lous-ness

T A B L E X.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

Ab-ban-don	ex-am-ple	Par-ta-ker
a-base-ment	Fa-na-tic	per-for-mer
a-bor-tive	fan-tas-tic	per-fu-mer
ad-van-tage	for-bid-den	pre-cep-tor
Be-gin-ner	for-sa-ken	pre-vent-er
be-got-ten	Gen-tee-ly	Re-mem-ber
be-hol-den	gra-na-do	re-sem-ble
be-lov-ed	Hap-ha-zard	Se-du-cer
bra-va-do	hence-for-ward	sep-tem-ber
Ca-the-dral	JE-HO-VAH	spec-ta-tor
co-e-q <u>u</u> al	in-car-nate	Tes-ta-tor
co-ha-bit	in-cum-bent	to-bac-co
con-fump-tive	in-dul-gent	tri-bu-nal
con-tri-bute	in-for-mer	Vice-ge-rent
con-tri-vance	in-ter-nal	un-co-ver
De-can-ter	Mis-for-tune	un-e-qual
de-mon-strate	mis-ta-ken	un-faith-ful
de-ter-mine	mis-trust-ful	un-god-ly
E-lec-tor	Noc-tur-nal	un-learn-ed
e-lope-ment	no-vem-ber	un-mind-ful
em-bar-go	Ob-ser-vance	un-thank-ful
en-sam-ple	oc-cur-rence	un-time-ly
e-ter-nal	oc-to-ber	un-wor-thy
en-vi-ron		

T A B L E

T A B L E XI.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	pa-ten-tee
a-la-mode	im-por-tune	Re-par-tee
am-bus-cade	in-cor-rect	re-col-lect
ap-per-tain	in-di-rect	re-com-pose
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	re-con-duct
Bri-ga-dier	in-ter-line	re-fu-gee
buc-ca-neer	in-ter-rupt	re-pre-sent
Can-no-hade	in-tro-duce	Sca-ra-mouch
cap-a-pee	Ma-ca-roon	se-re-nade
ca-ra-van	ma-ga-zine	su-per-add
cir-cum-cise	mas-que-rade	su-per-fine
cir-cum-vent	mer-can-tile	su-per-sede
com-pro-mise	mis-be-come	su-per-vise
con-tró-vert	mis-be-have	There-up-on
coun-ter-mand	mis-ap-ply	tri-par-tite
De-vo-tee	mort-ga-gee	Vi-o-lin
de-bo-nair	Na-za-rene	un-be-lief
dis-al-low	O-ver-bold	un-der-foot
dis-ap-point	o ver-charge	un-der-go
dis-ap-prove	o-ver-come	un-der-neath
dis-ap-pear	o-ver-drive	un-der-stand
do-mi-neer	o-ver-grown	un-der-stood
En-ter-tain	o-ver-laid	un-der-took
e-ver-more	o-ver-stock	un-ex-pert
Ga-zet-teer	o-ver-thrown	un-gen-teel
gre-na-dier	Pal-li-sade	Where-un-to
Here-to-fore	pan-ta-loons.	where-up-on
here-up-on	pa-ra-mount	Yef-ter-night

*Lessons in Words not exceeding three Syllables.***LESSON I. Of Duty to God.**

You have heard and read in Lessons before this, what your Duty to God and Man is, but lest you should forget it, or not think your-self bound to do it, I re-mind you of it a-gain.

Re-mem-ber then, God ex-pects your ear-ly youth-ful Days should be spent well. He gives you a strict Charge, and you must o-bey him.

You must not neg-lect to serve him at Church in publick Wor-ship; but be ve-ry rea-dy at all Times, when you are cal-led up-on to serve him.

You must not go to serve God by Force, nor be an-gry or for-ry when you are cal-led to Church or to Prayers; for then he will be an-gry with you, be-cause you dis-o-bey him and your Pa-rents.

LESSON II. Of Duty to Parents, &c. undivided for Trial.

He that knows his Duty towards God, as he ought to do, will not fail to please and obey his Parents.

Let God be the first in your Thoughts when you awake, and last of all Things when you go to Bed; for if you thus think of God, and fear him all the Day long, he will give you all the good Things that this World can afford, and much more than you can desire, or are worthy to deserve.

He that loves God, will love and obey his Pa-rents, and will strive to please them in all lawful Things they require of him to do.

A good Boy will not pout and be fullen when he is told of a Fault, but will mind what his Fa-ther, Mother, Master, or Friends, say to him; and if he has any good Nature, or good Manners, he will

will endeavour to amend his former Faults, and to do so no more; For those Children that disobey their Parents, seldom prosper, but often come to Sorrow and some ill End.

LESSON III. *Selected out of the Psalms, and out of the Proverbs of Solomon.*

Blessed is the Man that hath not walked in the Counsel of the Ungodly, nor stood in the Way of Sinners, and hath not sat in the Seat of the Scornful; but his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

As for the Ungodly it is not so with them; but they are like the Chaff which the Wind driveth away from the Face of the Earth.

The Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous, but the Way of the Ungodly shall perish.

A wise Son maketh a glad Father; but a foolish Son is the Heaviness of his Mother.

The Way of a Fool is right in his own Eyes; but he that hearkeneth to good Counsel is wise.

When a Man's Ways please the Lord, he maketh even his Enemies to be at Peace with him.

The Lord is far from the Wicked; but he hears the Prayer of the Righteous.

The Fear of the Lord is the Fountain of Life, to depart from the Snares of Death.

The Fear of the Lord prolongeth Days, but the Years of the Wicked shall be shortened.

Chasten thy Son while there is Hope, and let not thy Soul spare for his crying: Correct thy Son and he shall give thee Rest; yea, he shall give Delight unto thy Soul.

Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.

The Lot is cast into thy Lap, but the whole disposing thereof is from the Lord.

T A B L E XII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the first Syllable, and divided.

Ac-cep-ta-ble	Fi-gu-ra-tive	ne-cro-man-cy
ac-ces-sa-ry	for-mi-da-ble	Ob-sti-nate-ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	for-tu-nate-ly	o-ra-to-ry
ad-ver-sa-ry	frau-du-lent-ly	Pa-tri-mo-ny
al-le-go-ry	Ge-ne-ral-ly	pro-mi-so-ry
Bar-ba-rousf-ly	glo-ri-ous-ly	pur-ga-to-ry
blus-ter-ing-ly	gra-ci-ous-ly	Ra-ti-o-nal
boun-ti-ful-ly	gra-du-al-ly	rea-so-na-ble
Com-pe-ten-cy	He-te-re-dox	righ-te-ous-ly
con-fi-dent-ly	ho-nou-ra-ble	Sa-lu-ta-ry
con-ti-nen-cy	hos-pi-ta-ble	sanc-tu-a-ry
con-tro-ver-sy	Im-po-ten-cy	so-li-ta-ry
cor-ri-gi-ble	in-ti-ma-cy	spa-ci-ous-ly
De-li-ca-cy	in-ven-to-ry	Ta-ber-na-cle
dif-fi-cul-ty	La-pi-da-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
di-li-ge nt-ly	li-te-ra-ry	tran-si-to-ry
dro-me-da-ry	Ma-tri-mo-ny	tes-ti-mo-ny
Ef-fi-ca-cy	me-mo-ra-ble	Va-lu-a-ble
e-le-gant-ly	mer-ce-na-ry	ve-he-ment-ly
e-vi-dent-ly	Na-tu-ral-ly	vir-tu-ous-ly
ex-em-pla-ry	na-vi-ga-ble	Whim-si-cal-ly

T A B L E XIII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

Ab-o-mina-tion	am-bi-gu-ous	ar-ti-fi-cer
ac-cep-ta-ble	am-phi-bi-ous	au-da-cious
ac-com-modate	a-po-lo-gy	au-tho-ri-ty

Bar-ba-

Bar-ba-ri-ty	Fer-ti-li-ty	Pa-the-ti-cal
be-ha-vi-our	fru-ga-li-ty	pe-cu-li-ar
be-ne-fi-cence	Gram-ma-ti-cal	pro-pri-e-tor
be-ne-vo-lence	Har-mo-ni-ous	pro-fes-si-on
bi-tu-mi-nous	hu-ma-ni-ty	Re-luc-tan-cy
Ca-lä-mi-ty	hy-dro-pi-cal	re-ver-si-on
cap-ti-vi-ty	hy-po-cri-sy	ri-di-cu-lous
cir-cum-fe-rence	I-den-ti-ty	Sa-ga-ci-ty
con-di-ti-on	in-fir-mi-ty	so-bri-e-ty
con-ta-gi-on	in-struc-ti-on	so-ci-e-ty
De bi-li-ty	Le-gi-ti-mate	sta-bi-li-ty
de-ge-ne-rate	li-ti-gi-ous	Tri-en-ni-al
dex-te-ri-ty	Ma-tu-ri-ty	Ve-ra-ci-ty
di-rec-ti-on	nu-ni-fi-cence	vi-cif-fi-tude
En-thu-si-ast	Na-ti-vi-ty	vic-to-ri-ous
e-gre-gi-ous	no-to-ri-ous	vi-va-ci-ty
e-qui-vo-cal	O-be-di-ent	U-bi-qui-ty
ef-fi-ci-ent	out-ra-gi-ous	un-righ-te-ous
ex-te-nu-ate	om-ni-po-tent	ux-o-ri-ous

T A B L E XIV.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.

A-da-man-tine	di-a-be-tes	Le-gi-sla-tor
af-fi-da-vit	dif-ad-van-tage	le-gi-sla-tive
a-gri-cul-ture	E-le-va-tor	Ma-ni-fes-to
Be-a-ti-fick	en-ter-tain-ment	me-di-a-tor
bar-ri-ca-do	e-van-ge-lick	me-mo-ran-dum
ba-fi-na-do	e-ver-laft-ing	mo-de-ra-tor
be-ne-fac-tor	For-ni-ca-tor	Na-vi-ga-tor
Ca-li-man-co	Ha-le-lu-jah	non-con-form-ist
ca-ro-li-na	ho-ri-zon-tal	nu-me-ra-tor
com-pre-hen-sive	mi-ta-tor	Ob-ser-va-tor
cor-refs-pon-dent	in-de-pen-dent	om-ni-pre-sence
Dan-da-li-on	in-dis-creet-ly	om-ni-pre-sent
de-cli-na-tor	in-ter-mix-ture	o-pe-ra-tor

Pa-li-sa-do	su-per-vi-for	u-ni-ver-sal
per-ad-ven-ture	The-o-re-tic	What-so-e-ver
pre-de-ces-sor	Un-ad-vis-ed	when-so-e-ver
pro-cu-ra-tor	un-de-fi-led	where-so-e-ver
Sa-cra-men-tal	un-der-ta-ken	who-so-e-ver
fa-la-man-der	un-der-va-lue	whom-so-e-ver

Words of four Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

A-ni-mad-vert	Le-ger-de-main	Su-per-a bound
a-ver-du-pois	Ne-ver the-less	su-per-in-duce
Ca-ra bi-neer	Re-cog-ni-zee	su-per-in-tend
E-le-cam-pane	re-cog-ni-sor	Ul-tra-ma-rine

Proper Lessons to exercise the Young Learner in all the foregoing Rules.

LESSON I. *Part of the 3d Chapter of Ecclesiastes.*

To every Thing there is a Season, and a Time to every Purpose under the Heave : A Time to be born, and a Time to die ; a Time to plant, and a Time to pluck up that which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal ; a Time to break down, and a Time to build up.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh ; a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to cast away Stones, and a Time to gather Stones together ; a Time to embrace, and a Time to refrain from embracing.

A Time to get, and a Time to lose ; a Time to keep, and a Time to cast away.

A Time to rend, and a Time to sew ; a Time to keep Silence, and a Time to speak.

A Time to love, and a Time to hate ; a Time of War, and a Time of Peace.

I know that whatsoever God doth, it shall be for ever : Nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing taken from it ; and God doth it, that Men should fear before him.

LESSON II. Part of the 118th Psalm.

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious; because his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let *Israel* now confess that he is gracious, and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the House of *Aaron* now confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now that fear the Lord, confess that his Mercy endureth for ever.

I called upon the Lord in Trouble; and the Lord heard me at large.

The Lord is on my Side; I will not fear what Man doth unto me.

The Lord taketh my Part with them that help me; therefore shall I see my Desire upon mine Enemies.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put any Confidence in Princes.

Thou art my God, and I will thank thee: Thou art my God, and I will praise thee.

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious: and his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON III. Psalm the 136th.

1. O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious: and his Mercy endureth for ever.

2. O give Thanks unto the God of all Gods: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

3. O thank the Lord of all Lords: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

4. Who only doth great Wonders: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

5. Who by his excellent Wisdom made the Heavens: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

6. Who laid out the Earth above the Waters: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

7. Who hath made great Lights: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

8. The

Pa-li-sa-do	su-per-vi-for	u-ni-ver-sal
per-ad-ven-ture	The-o-re-tic	What-so-e-ver
pre-de-ces-for	Un-ad-vis-ed	when-so-e-ver
pro-cu-ra-tor	un-de-fi-led	where-so-e-ver
Sa-cra-men-tal	un-der-ta-ken	who-so-e-ver
sa-la-man-der	un-der-va-lue	whom-so-e-ver

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a-ver-du-pois	Ne-ver the-less	su-per-in-duce
Ca-ra bi-neer	Re-cog-ni-zee	su-per-in-tend
E-le-cam-pane	re-cog-ni-for	Ul-tra-ma-rine

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A Time to rend, and a Time to sew ; a Time to keep Silence, and a Time to speak.

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5. Who by his excellent Wisdom made the Heavens: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

6. Who laid out the Earth above the Waters: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

7. Who hath made great Lights: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

8. The

8. The Sun to rule the Day: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
9. The Moon and Stars to govern the Night: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
10. Who smote *Egypt* with their first-born: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
11. And brought out *Israel* from among them: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
12. With a mighty Hand, and stretched out Arm: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
13. Who divided the *Red Sea* in two Parts: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
14. And made *Israel* to go through the Midst of it: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
15. But as for *Pharoah* and his Host, he overthrew them in the *Red Sea*: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
16. Who led his People through the Wilderness: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
17. Who smote great Kings: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
18. Yea, and slew mighty Kings: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
19. *Sehon* King of the *Amorites*: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
20. And *Og* the King of *Basan*: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
21. And gave away their Land for an Heritage: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
22. Even for an Heritage unto *Israel* his Servant: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
23. Who remembered us when we were in Trouble: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
24. And hath delivered us from our Enemies: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
25. Who giveth Food to all Flesh: for his Mercy endureth for ever.
26. O

26. O give Thanks unto the God of Heaven :
for his Mercy endureth for ever.

27. O give Thanks unto the Lord of Lords :
for his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON IV. Psalm the 139th. Of the Majesty
of God.

1. O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and
known me ; thou knowest my down-sitting and
up-rising thou understandest my Thoughts long
before.

2. Thou art about my Path, and about my Bed ;
and spiest out all my Ways.

3. For lo, there is not a Word in my Tongue,
but thou, O Lord, knowest it altogether.

4. Thou hast fashioned me behind and before ;
and laid thine Hand upon me.

5. Such Knowledge is too wonderful and excel-
lent for me : I cannot attain unto it.

6. Whither shall I go then from thy Spirit ? or
whither shall I go from thy Presence ?

7. If I climb up into Heaven, thou art there :
If I go down to Hell, thou art there also.

8. If I take the Wings of the Morning, and
remain in the utmost Parts of the Sea.

9. Even there also shall thy Hand lead me, and
thy Right Hand shall hold me.

10. If I say, peradventure the Darkness shall
cover me : then shall my Night be turned to Day.

11. Yea, the Darkness is no Darkness with thee,
but the Night is as clear as the Day : The Darkness
and Light to thee are both alike.

12. For my Reins are thine : thou hast covered
me in my Mother's Womb.

13. I will give Thanks unto thee, for I am fear-
fully and wonderfully made : Marvellous are thy
Works, and that my Soul knoweth right well.

14. My Bones are not hid from thee: tho' I be made secretly, and fashioned beneath in the Earth.

15. Thine Eyes did see my Substance yet being imperfect; and in thy Book were all my Members written; which Day by Day were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.

16. How dear are thy Councils unto me, O God: O how great is the Sum of them!

17. If I tell them, they are more in Number than the Sand: When I wake up, I am present with thee.

18. Try me, O God, and seek the Ground of my Heart: Prove me, and examine my Thoughts.

19. Look well if there be any Way of Wickedness in me, and lead me in the Way everlasting.

LESSON. V. Of moral, relative, and religious Duties.

1. The Proverbs of *Solomon* the Son of *David*, King of *Israel*.

2. To know Wisdom and Instruction, to perceive the Words of Understanding;

3. To receive the Instruction of Wisdom, Justice, Judgment and Equity.

4. The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Knowledge; but Fools despise Wisdom and Instruction.

5. My Son, hear the Instruction of thy Father, and forsake not the Law of thy Mother: For they shall be an Ornament of Grace unto thy Head, and Chains about thy Neck.

6. My Son, if Sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

7. If they say, Come with us, let us lay wait for Blood; let us lurk privily for the Innocent without Cause:

8. Cast in thy Lot among us, let us all have one Purse:

9. My

9. My Son, walk not thou in the Way with them; restrain thy Foot from their Path: for their Feet run to Evil, and make Haste to shed Blood.

10. Enter not into the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men:

11. For the Wicked shall be cut off from the Earth, and the Transgressors shall be rooted out of it:

12. But the Upright shall dwell in the Land, and the Perfect shall remain in it.

LESSON VI. Of Advice, &c.

1. My Son, attend to my Word, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.

2. Let them not depart from thine Eyes: keep them in the Midst of thy Heart.

3. For they are Life unto those that find them, and Health to all their Flesh.

4. Keep thy Heart with all Diligence, for out of it are the Issues of Life.

5. Put away from thee a froward Mouth, and perverse Lips put far from thee.

6. Turn not to the Right-hand, nor to the Left; remove thy Foot from Evil.

7. For the Ways of a Man are before the Eyes of the Lord; and he pondereth all his Goings.

8. These six Things doth the Lord hate; yea seven are an Abomination unto him.

9. A proud Look, a lying Tongue, and Hands that shed innocent Blood;

10. An Heart that deviseth wicked Imaginations, and Feet that be swift in running to do Mischief.

11. A false Witness that speaketh Lies, and he that soweth Discord among Brethren.

12. My Son, keep my Words, and lay up my Commandments with thee.

13. Bind them upon thy Fingers; write them upon the Table of thine Heart.

14. The Fear of the Lord is a Fountain of Life, to depart from the Snares of Death.

15. There shall no Evil happen to the Just; but the Wicked shall be filled with Mischief.

16. He that is of a proud Heart stirreth up Strife; but he that putteth his Trust in the Lord shall be made fat.

17. A virtuous Woman is a Crown to her Husband; but she that maketh Shame is as Rottenness in his Bones.

18. A prudent Woman looks well to her Household, and eats not the Bread of Idleness.

19. The Rich and Poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

20. Remember that God will bring every Work into Judgment, with every secret Thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.

21. My Son, if thou hast sinned, do so no more; but pray for thy former Sins, and they shall be forgiven thee.

22. Flee from Sin as from a Serpent; for if thou comest too near to it, it will bite thee: The Teeth thereof are as the Teeth of a Lion to slay the Souls of Men.

23. All Iniquity is as a two edged Sword, the Wounds whereof cannot be healed.

 I have set the Figures to the Verses of these last Lessons, which Children may very easily be taught to know, without any sensible Pains to the Teacher; or by turning them to Table XVII. (by Way of Digression) they will teach one another by Degrees.

No. B. If the young Learner cannot read these Lessons pretty perfect, let him go over them once more; then I would advise the Master or Mistress to let him read some other Psalms, or in the Proverbs of Solomon, then in the first Chapter of St. John the Evangelist, or any such like easy Places most suitable to his Capacity; for it is natural to Children to like that which they can perform with Ease and have Praise for; and I am sensible many Children have bated both their School and the Bible by being put to read hard and difficult Chapters too soon; and by being improperly (nay, even unjustly) corrected, for not performing that, which they could not possibly do, even were they wiser to it ---- What some Children indeed may chance to do, is not to be accounted for; but I speak in Pity to such as cannot; and to those that have the Care of dull Children, I speak it purely that they may have the less Trouble, and yet their End answered much better.



T A B L E X V.

Contains some useful FABLES.

FABLE I. *Of the Boy that stole Apples.*

AN old Man found a rude Boy upon one of the Trees stealing Apples, and desired him to come down; but the young Sauce-Box told him plainly he would not. Won't you, says the old Man, then I will fetch you down; so he pulled up some Turfs of Grass, and threw at him; but this only made the Youngster laugh, to think the old Man should pretend to beat him out of the Tree with Grass only.

Well, well, says the old Man, if neither Words nor Grass will do, I must try what Virtue there is in Stones; so the old Man pelted him heartily with Stones, which soon made the young Chap hasten down from the Tree, and beg the old Man's Pardon.

M O R A L.

If good Words and gentle Means will not reclaim the Wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe Manner.



FABLE II. Of the Lion and Mouse.

THREE was a Lion that was once very kind to a Mouse, and saved his Life from the Claws of a Cat. Some Time after this, the Lion was caught in a Net, in such a Manner, that he lay there struggling till he was half dead.

The Mouse coming by at that Time, was very sorry to find the Lion in such a Condition, and was resolved to use all the Means he could to release him.

The Lion seeing the Mouse so busy, thanked him for his good Will, but told him, it was impossible for such a little Creature as a Mouse to release him out of so strong a Net.

Be easy, says the Mouse, what Strength cannot do, Art and Resolution often effect; you saved my Life, and Gratitude obliges me to return the Favour if I can.

The Mouse, therefore, though not capable of breaking the Net, yet he set about to gnaw it asunder in several Places, which, after great Pains, he completed, and set the Lion free.

M O R A L.

Since no one knows what may befall him, nor who may be a Means of serving him, it is the highest Wisdom to behave kind and civil to all Mankind.



FABLE III. Of the Priest and the Jester.

A Merry jesting Fellow being half drunk, went to the House of a *Romish Priest*, and asked him to give him a Guinea: Give you a Guinea! says the *Priest*. Why, surely, the Fellow is mad, to think I should give away my Money, in such a Manner!

Then, said the *Jester*, please to give me a Crown, Sir: Not I, indeed, says the *Priest*, pray be gone. So I will says the Fellow, if you give me a Shilling. I will give you no Shilling neither, said the *Priest*. Why then, said the *Jester*, pray give me one Farthing only: I will give you nothing at all, replied the *Priest*, so be gone, I say.

Pray, *Reverend Father*, be not angry, says the *Jester*, for though I asked you for Money, it was only to try you; for it is your Blessing I want, and hope you will not deny it me. That I will give thee, my Son, said the *Priest*, with all my Heart.—Come, kneel down, and receive it with Humility.

I thank you, *Reverend Father*, says the arch Wag; but, upon second Thoughts, I will not have thy *cheap* Blessing; for I find, that if it were worth but one single Farthing, you would not bestow it upon me.

M O R A L.

Some Men are willing to part with that, which is good for nothing; but cannot be prevailed upon to do a free and generous Action to help the Needy, or instruct the Ignorant.



FABLE IV. *Of the Town in Danger of a Siege.*

HERE was a Town in Danger of being besieged, and it was consulted which was the best Way to fortify and strengthen it; and many were the different Opinions of the Town Folks concerning it.

A grave skilful Mason said, there was nothing so strong nor so good as Stone. A Carpenter said, that Stone might do pretty well; but in his Opinion good strong Oak was much better.

A Currier being present, said, Gentlemen, you may do as you please; but if you have a mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is nothing like Leather.

M O R A L.

'Tis too common for Men to consult their own private Ends, tho' a whole Nation suffers by it. Their own Profit and selfish Views are all they aim at, notwithstanding they often undo themselves by betraying and undoing others.

The same in VERS E.

A Town fear'd a Siege, and held Consultation,
Which was the best Method of Fortification:

A grave skilful Mason gave in his Opinion,
That nothing but Stone could secure the Dominion.

A Carpenter laid, tho' that was well spoke,
Yet 'twas better by far to defend it with Oak.

A Currier (wiser than both these together)
Said, Try what you please, there's nothing like Leather.

MORAL.

M O R A L.

Most Men will be true to their own private Ends,
Tho' false to their Country, Religion and Friends;
The chief Thing is thought of, and that's their own Profit,
Which must be secured, whatever comes of it:
But while this Self-Love is a Nation's Undoing,
Ev'n they who betray it, oft sink in the Ruin.



T A B L E XVI.

Contains some natural and entertaining Stories.

STORY I. Of the Boys that went into the Water, instead of being at School, or at Home.

L E S S O N I.

THERE were several Boys that used to go into the Water, instead of being at School, and they sometimes staid so long after School-Time, that they used to frighten their Parents very much; and tho' they were told of it Time after Time, yet they would frequently go to wash themselves. One Day four of them, *Smith*, *Brown*, *Jones*, and *Robinson*, took it into their Heads to play Truant, and go into the Water. They had not been long in before *Smith* was drowned: *Brown's* Father followed him, and lashed him heartily while he was naked; and *Jones* and *Robinson* ran home half-dressed, which plainly told where they had been. However, they were both sent to Bed without any Supper, and told very plainly, that they should be well corrected at School next Day.

LES-

LESSON II.

By this Time the News of *Smith's* being drowned, had reached their Master's Ear, and he came to know the Truth of it, and found *Smith's* Father and Mother in Tears for the Loss of him, to whom he gave very good Advice, took his friendly Leave, and went to see what was become of *Brown*, *Jones* and *Robinson*, who all hung down their Heads upon seeing their Master; but more so when their Parents desired that he would correct them the next Day; which he promised he would; Though, says he, (by the bye) it is rather your Duty to do it than mine, for I cannot answer for Things done out of the School.

Do you therefore take care to keep your Children in Order at Home, and depend on it, says the Master, I will do my Duty, and keep them in Awe of me at School: But, however, says he, as they have all been naughty, disobedient Boys, and might indeed have lost their Lives, I will certainly chastise them.

LESSON III.

How Brown, Jones and Robinson were served.

Next Day, *Brown*, *Jones* and *Robinson* were sent to School, and in a short Time were called up to their Master; and he first began with *Brown*. — Pray, young Gentleman, says he, what is the Reason you go into the Water without the Consent of your Parents, and even when you should be at School? I won't do so any more, says *Brown*. — That is nothing at all, says the Master, I cannot trust you. Pray can you swim? — No, Sir, says *Brown*. — Not swim, do you say! Why you might have been drowned as well as *Smith*. — Take him up, says the Master. — So he was taken up and well whipt.

Well, says he to *Jones*, can you swim? — A little, Sir, said he — A little! (says the Master) why you were in more Danger than *Brown*, and might have been drowned had you ventured much farther. — Take him up, says he.

Now *Robinson* could swim very well, and thought as *Brown* and *Jones* were whipt because they could not swim, that he should escape — Well, *Robinson*, says the Master, can you swim? — Yes, Sir, says he, (very boldly) any where over the River. You can swim you say? Yes, Sir. — Then pray, Sir, says his Master, if you can swim so well, what Business had you in the Water when you should have been at School? You don't want to learn to swim you say. It is plain then you go in for Idleness Sake — Take him up, — take him up, says he; so they were all severely corrected for their Disobedience and Folly.



STORY II. *Life truly painted, in the natural History of TOMMY and HARRY; divided into three Parts, by which Youth may see the Way of Life in general, and arm themselves against the common Temptations of it, and the Effects of bad Company.*

PART I.

LESSON I.

THERE was a Gentleman in the West of *England*, who married a very virtuous Lady, but having no Children for several Years, they were very discontent, and foolishly upbraided each other, not duly considering that what God either gives to or with-holds from us, is always best in the End.

Some Years after this they had a Son, and the Year following another; the Name of the Elder was *Henry*, and the other was named *Thomas*, whom they loved even to an

* Having been both an Eye and Ear-witness of several Circumstances of Life, nearly parallel to the following fictitious Narrative, I have added this to the original Copy; and it has been read by several eminent Clergymen, private Gentlemen and School-masters, who have very much approved of the same, as a proper and suitable Tale, by Way of Caution and Admonition for Parents as well as Children. And if but one Son or Daughter, or Apprentice, should reap Benefit hereby, so as to regulate their Lives, and behave in such a Manner, as may conduce to their own Happiness, the Comfort of their Parents and Friends, and the Good of Society, I shall be very thankful, and think myself amply satisfied for my Trouble.

Exceeds; for whatever *Harry* and *Tommy*'s Fancies stood to, they had it; and as their Parents never contradicted them themselves, (for fear they should cry) so neither would they allow any one to check them on any Account, for they loved them even to a Fault, and allowed them their Will and their Way in every Thing.

* L E S S O N II.

Of the Characters of Tommy and Harry.

Harry indeed was a sullen perverse Boy from his Cradle, and having always had his Will, (as was said before) he would go to School, or stay at Home, just as he pleased, or else he would cry and sob at a great Rate; and for fear this should make poor *Harry* sick and out of Order, the fond Parents consent to let him do as his own Fancy directed; so that he at last minds Nothing but Play, hates his Book, and always cries when he is desired to read, or go to School.

In short, *Harry* is now seven Years of Age, and can scarce read a Verse in the Bible, or a Sentence in any common Book; and now his over-fond Parents begin to see their own Folly, and are afraid to tell each other what they think concerning him.

As for *Tommy*, he was quite of another Temper; for though he wou'd now and then cry, and be naughty, yet he minded what his Parents said to him; he loved his Book and his School, and behaved so good-natured, pleasant, and mannerly, that all his Friends took Notice of him; the Neighbours loved him, and every Body praised him, because he was a sober, good-natured Child, and very dutiful and obliging.

*  Though this Tale is now divided into Lessons (by Desire of several School-Masters) in order to make it more useful, easy, and agreeable to Children; yet it is the very same as in the other Editions, and may be read from the Beginning to the End as one continued Story.

L E S S O N III.

Of Tommy and Harry's Behaviour.

Harry, indeed, minds Nothing but idling and playing about the Streets with any Sort of Boys, and 'tis now very difficult to get him to School, nor can his Parents prevail upon him by any Means to mind his Learning; and therefore it is agreed upon to put them both to some good Boarding School; and accordingly their Father provided a Master,

ter, one that bore an extraordinary Character for his Ability, Care, and Sobriety, which appeared so by the Improvement that *Tommy* made under him, in the several Branches of Learning, to the Satisfaction of his Parents.

As for *Harry*, though he behaved pretty well for some Time, yet he shewed his sullen, perverse Temper, and made very little Improvement in his Learning; for he went on his old Way, and play'd only with rude, wicked Boys like himself, which in a short Time learned him to swear and lie, (and some say to steal) and he was very often angry, and would quarrel with his Brother *Tommy*, because he would not play with them; but *Tommy* told him plainly he would never play at all, rather than play with such wicked, swearing Boys, for, says he, they will be your Ruin, Brother *Harry*, and you know it grieves poor *Pappa* and *Mamma*. *I don't care for that*, says naughty *Harry*.—O fie! fie! Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, how often have you been told, that *don't care* has brought many one to an ill End. *I don't care for that neither*, says the little Churl: And thus he went on (as you will soon hear) till *don't care* was his Ruin at last.



PART II. *A further Account of the Life of TOMMY and HARRY.*

LESSON I.

TOMMY and *Harry*, being now grown up, they are taken from School; and it begins to be high Time to think how they may live in the World without their Parents.

Tommy, indeed, is a very good Boy, he always counted Learning a fine Thing, and he still takes Delight in it, and pursues it; but *Harry* continues much the same; for he is near fourteen Years of Age, and is no other than a wicked Boy, and a great over-grown Dunce.

He hates his Brother *Tommy*, because he loves his Book, and is spoken well of; but *Tommy* pities him, and gives him always good Advice, but to no Purpose, for he is bent upon being bad, and bad it seems he will be; nor can his Father, Mother, or Friends make him better at present. In short, *Tommy* now is the Joy and Comfort of his Parents, but *Harry* grieves them so much, that they know not as yet how to proceed with him; nor is there now but one Way left, by which they have any Hopes to serve him, and make them all happy.

The Gentleman had a Brother (a reputable Tradesman) in *London*, and it was proposed to put *Harry* to his Uncle. The Uncle agrees to the Proposal: *Harry* also seems well pleased at it; and now his Parents promise themselves great Comfort in their own and his future Happiness.

LESSON II.

Of Harry's Behaviour at his Uncle's.

About a Year after *Harry* was at *London*, *Tommy* went to see him, and behaved so well the Time he was there, that a Merchant that used to visit his Uncle, took a great Fancy to him, and barely for his Learning and good Behaviour took him Apprentice.

Harry went on pretty well for two Years; he would indeed now and then shew his sullen, perverse Temper, but his Uncle and Aunt winked at his Follies, hid his Faults, and forgave him, for the Sake of his worthy Parents.

Now comes the Trial for *Tommy* and *Harry*: Their Mother is taken very ill, and is confined to her Bed; she often speaks of *Tommy* and *Harry*, but seems to have *Harry* most at Heart, for Fear he should not do well.

Not long after this, a Letter comes to acquaint them of the Death of their Mother; and now *Harry's* Uncle talks to him again very sedately and tenderly.

You see, *Harry*, says he, that you have lost your best Friend; but, notwithstanding, if you behave soberly, mind your Business, keep good Company, and good Hours, I will take Care of you, will be a good Friend to you, and make you a Man in the World.

LESSON

LESSON III.

Of Harry's Behaviour after his Mother's Death.

Harry, upon the News of his Mother's Death, seemed very much concerned (for he knew she was a tender Mother) and promised very fairly to mend his Way of Life, and be sober: But that which took a greater Effect upon Harry, was the pretty Way that his Brother Tommy addressed him in. He talked so mild, and so manly to his Brother Harry, and gave him such good Advice, that he got the Good-will of his Uncle and Aunt, and surprized all that heard him.

Harry after this went on pretty well for some Months, and then gets into his old Way again. He has now quite forgot the Death of his Mother; and in short, has taken up with such idle, wicked Companions, that are bent only upon Mischief, and are never sorry but when they do Good: They give him bad Advice, and tell him when his Father is dead he will have a good Fortune; and, say they, I would not be checked by my Uncle nor all the Uncles in the World. I will not, says the wicked, unguarded Fool, for as soon as my Father dies I'll go away. That's right, say they, you are a Fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.



PART III. *Of the happy Life of TOMMY, and the wretched End of HARRY.*

LESSON I.

The Folly of receiving bad Advice.

HARRY, by the bad Council of others, still goes

obliged to send Word to his Father, that he cannot possibly keep him much longer. The Death of their Mother, and the bad Course of *Harry's* Life, took such an Effect upon the poor old Gentleman, that he soon after fell ill, and died.

He left *Tommy* indeed the chief Part of his Fortune; and though *Harry* did not deserve a Shilling, yet so tender was he, that he left him five hundred Pounds, hoping still that, through the Care of his Uncle and his own future Conduct, he might be happy.

Harry, being now of Age, and having received his Fortune, he, instead of minding his Uncle and Brother, continues to follow bad Company; and now having Money, he is persuaded (and foolishly persuades himself) that he can live better from his Uncle than with him; therefore is resolved that his Uncle's and Brother's Advice shall never do him Good, for he never comes near them.

In short, *Harry's* Delight is only in his old wicked Acquaintance; and he has besides these some new Rakes, that wish him Joy in his Fortune, and he takes it as a very great Mark of their Favour, and is Fool enough to treat them, because they rail at his Uncle and Brother, and tell him that his Father was an old Scoundrel for leaving him no more; all which the Fool hears with a Smile, swears it is true, and tells these Vultures, that they are the best Friends he has in the World, notwithstanding he has already spent the greatest Part of his Fortune upon them.

LESSON II.

Of bad Habits.

Here we may plainly see, what a sad Thing it is for Youth to bend their Minds so much to Pleasure and Pastime.

Harry cannot now go to a Play or Concert, and when it is over return Home soberly as he used to do. No, no, he must after that go to the Tavern, or to some private wicked Place or other, with a Set of wicked Companions.

In short, he is now become a perfect Owl, for you seldom see him in the Day-time; and when you do, he blinks like an Owl: Nor can you find him of a Night, but by Chance; but this you may be sure of, that he is at some House of ill Fame, for Drinking, Swearing, Lying, Gaming, and setting up all Night, &c. are now his common Practices.

Now while foolish wicked *Harry* is thus wasting his Time, spending his Money, and destroying his Reputation, *Tommy* is improving his Fortune, and his Mind; for his Time being now out, his Master loves him so well that he not only takes him into his Service, but gives him a short Time recommends him

to a virtuous Wife, with whom he had a very handsome Fortune, besides a thousand Pounds which his Master gave him; and, we hear, that his Master since that has left all the Trade to him; so that he is now become a great Man.

LESSON III.

Of Brotherly Love.

One Thing must not be omitted, as a great Mark of the brotherly Love of *Tommy*; and that is, that though he is now so prosperous, and his Brother *Harry* so debased by his Folly, yet, as he found *Harry* would not come near him, he resolved (if possible) to find him out, and talk to him once more concerning his unhappy Life; for who knows, says he, but the Respect I shew to my Brother may be taken so kind, that it may be one great Step to reform him? *Tommy* therefore takes a Friend with him for Fear of Danger, and after a long Hunt found him at one of his old Houses.

Tommy, at first Sight, did not know *Harry*, he looked so softish, and so shabby; nor did *Harry* immediately know his Brother *Tommy*, because his Dress, Carriage and Deportment were such, as *Harry* and his Companions had for a long Time been Strangers to.

However, they soon knew one another by the Tone of Voice; and indeed *Harry* had so much good Manners left, to tell *Tommy*, that he took it very kind he should pay such a Regard to him: A Respect, says he, (before his Companions) that I am not worthy of.

Now one would think by such an Expression as this, that *Harry* was really sensible of his Faults; and, in short, his Brother was surprised to hear such a Sentence from him, and thought with himself, that he should now certainly succeed in being a Means to save him from the very Brink of Ruin.

Indeed the Place being quite improper for good Advice, much less to talk over Family-Affairs; therefore, after *Tommy* had submitted to be agreeable to such base Company for an Hour or two, he persuaded his Brother *Harry* to go to a Tavern to spend an Hour with him and his Friend, to which *Harry* consented.

LESSON IV.

Tommy and Harry's Conversation.

Tommy being now in a proper Place, begins to talk to *Harry* very seriously, but yet so tender, and so mild, that

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he never once upbraided him, only desired him for God's Sake, and the Credit of his Family, to change his Way of Life; for, says he, the Company you keep, will certainly be your Ruin. *I don't care for that*, says the hardened Wretch.

O Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, I have now no Hopes of you! Yet, as God has prospered me, it is my Duty to serve you as a Brother; I will therefore make you an Offer before this Gentleman, which if you accept of, must certainly be for your Good; but, if you refuse it, I fear you will repent it when too late.

The Thing is this: If you can but be so much Master of yourself, as to abandon such Company as we have now found you with, and will behave in a sober Manner, you shall live with me; I will learn you my Business, and you shall partake of the Profits of it; in short you shall want for nothing.

Here was Love indeed! Who could have thought *Harry* so mad, and so stupid, as not to accept so kind an Offer? Or who could expect but that he would have embraced his Brother with Tears of Love and Gratitude? Instead of this, he rose up in a great Passion, and swore like a *Hector*, bent his Fist at his Brother, and told him, that he kept better Company than he did every Day of his Life, and that he never would live such a *hum drum* Life as he lived; then flew to the Door, never took Leave of the Gentleman, nor his Brother, but ran to his Companions, and told all that had passed; who clap their Hands, and receive him with Shouts of Applause, call for a fresh Bottle, and spend the main Part of the Night in drinking and carousing.

LESSON V.

Of Harry's Downfall.

Thus *Harry* goes on till he has not only spent all his Money, but has also lost all his Credit, Reputation, and Friends, and having been so long used to such a lavishing profligate Way of Life, Money he still must have to support his Extravagance and Folly; and yet so great is the Pride of his Heart, that rather than submit to his Brother *Tommy*'s kind Invitation to live with him and be happy, he now takes up with unlawful Methods, and associates with none but Gamblers, Shop-lifters, and Street Robbers; and one Night, having been with some of the Rakes, and Bloods of the Town, they committed a Murder and a Robbery; but being closely pursued, *Harry*, with four more of the Gang, were taken and carried before a Magistrate, who ordered them to *Newgate*.

Harry, however, with two others, made their Escape, and went Over-sea in Triumph, and would often laugh at the Misfortune of those two that were left behind, and thought themselves now very secure; but even *thither* divine Vengeance follows them, for a Storm arose and drove the Ship against a Rock on the Coast of *Barbary*, and it being very dark many of the Crew perished, besides *Harry*'s two unhappy Companions

L E S S O N VI.

Of Harry's late Repentance and Death.

Harry, indeed was, by the Violence of the Waves, cast upon the Shore, but in the Morning he was presented with a shocking Scene.—A raging Sea on one Side, and a wild desolate Place on the other; and having not the least Hopes of ever escaping, we may easily guess how he talks to himself—O, says he, that I had been more obedient to my Parents, and more grateful to my Friends!—O, that I could now make all wicked Youth sensible of my Sorrow, and their own Folly! How would I press upon them to avoid all Manner of ill Company, to hearken to the Instruction of their Friends, and pursue the Paths of Virtue—Wicked Wretch that I am!—God be merciful to me a Sinner.

Thus he went on, often thinking upon his old Words *don't care*, but too late; for after roving about and bemoaning his unhappy Fate, till he was almost starved to Death, he at last (we hear) became a Prey to wild Beasts, which God suffer'd to tear him to Pieces, as the just Reward of his Disobedience and mispent Life.—Thus you see, that as *Harry* followed nothing but Vice, he lived a wretched Life, and died a miserable Death; but *Tommy* was always a Pattern of Virtue and Goodness, and still lives happy.

The A P P L I C A T I O N.

Learn then betimes, O Youth, to know thy Duty to God, your Parents, and Mankind in general, and take Care not only to know, but do it; and let the Examples of *Harry* and *Tommy* be always so before you, that you may escape the just Judgment of the one, and enjoy equal Peace and Prosperity with the other.

I shall conclude this Story with the Advice that King *David* (a little before his Death) gave to his Son *Solomon*, which, if you follow, you cannot fail to be happy.

“ And thou *Solomon*, my Son, know thou the God of thy Father, and serve him with a perfect Heart, and with a willing Mind; for the Lord searcheth all Hearts; and understandeth all the Imaginations of the Thoughts: If thou seek him he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him he will cast thee off for ever.” *1 Chron. Chap. xxviii. Ver. 9.*

T A B L E XVII.
Of FIGURES or NUMBERS.

N. B. It is supposed that the Youth by this Time knows something of Numbers or Figures, so as to tell what Chapter he reads in, or what Verse he is at; lest he should not know them at present, I have here inserted a very useful Table, which every Master and Miftress may teach them by Degrees with Ease.

One	I	I	Thirty-five	35	XXXV
Two	2	II	Forty	40	XL
Three	3	III	Fifty	50	L
Four	4	IV	Fifty-Five	55	LV
Five	5	V	Sixty	60	LX
Six	6	VI	Sixty-five	65	LXV
Seven	7	VII	Seventy	70	LXX
Eight	8	VIII	Seventy-five	75	LXXV
Nine	9	IX	Eighty	80	LXXX
Ten	10	X	Eighty-five	85	LXXXV
Eleven	11	XI	Ninety	90	XC
Twelve	12	XII	Ninety-five	95	XCV
Thirteen	13	XIII	One hundred	100	C
Fourteen	14	XIV	Two hundred	200	CC
Fifteen	15	XV	Three hundred	300	CCC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Four hundred	400	CCCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	Five hundred	500	D
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Six hundred	600	DC
Nineteen	19	XIX	Seven hundred	700	DCC
Twenty	20	XX	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC
Twenty five	25	XXV	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC
Thirty	30	XXX	One thousand	1000	M

Other Numbers for Instruction.

27 Twenty-seven
62 Sixty-two
107 One hundred and seven
704 Seven hundred and four

1600 One thousand six hundred
1771 One thousand seven hundred and seventy one, or MDCCCLXXI.

T A B L E XVIII.

Of Contractions of such Things as are necessary to be understood, in which whole Words and Sentences are known by certain Letters only.

A. B. or B. A. Bachelor of Arts
A.D. In the Year of our Lord
A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts

A. R. Queen Anne
A. P. G. Professor of Astro-nomy in Gresham College
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bp. Bishop

Abp. Archbishop	K. King
Bart. Baronet	Km. Kingdom
B. V. Blessed Virgin	Knt. Knight
Cwt. an Hundred Weight, or 112 Pounds	L. Lord or Lady
Col. Colonel	Ldp. Lordship
C. R. King Charles	Ladp. Ladyship
C. S. Keeper of the Seal	Lev. Leviticus
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal	Lieut. Lieutenant
D. D. Doctor of Divinity	L. L. D. Doctor of the Ca- non or Civil Law
Dec. December	Ltr. Letter
Deut. Deuteronomy	Luk. Luke
Ditto (or D ^o) the same	M. Marquis
Du. Duke	Madm. Madam
Dukm. Dukedom	M. D. Doctor of Physic
E. Earl	Md. Medicine
Earlm. Earldom	Mdm. Memorandum
Eccl. Ecclesiastes	Mr. Master
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus	Mrs. Mistress
Ep. Epistle	MS. Manuscript
Eph. Ephesians	MSS. Manuscripts
Esai. Esaias	N. B. Mark well
Esqr. Esquire	Nov. November
Ev. Evangelist	N ^o Number
Exon. Exeter	Obj. Objection
Ex. Exodus, or Example	Oct. October
Feb. February	Parl. Parliament
F. R. S. Fellow of the Roy- al Society	Philom. a Lover of the Ma- thematics
Gal. Galatians	P. M. G. Professor of Music at Gresham College
Gen. Genesis	Q. Queen or Question
Genmo. Generalissimo	Regr. Register
Gent. Gentleman	Reg. dep. deputed Register
Hon. Honourable	Rev. Revelation
Hd. Honoured	Rt. Hon. Right Honourable
Heb. Hebrews	Rt. Worp. Right Worshipful
J. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of Men	Rt. Rev. Right Reverend
Iса. Isaiah	St. Saint
J. D. Doctor of Jury or Law	Sept. September
Joh. or Jn ^o . John	Salop. Shropshire
Jon. Jonathan	Sr. Sir
Josh. Joshua	SS TP Professor of Divinity
J. R. King James	Tho. Thomas
	Theods. Theodorus
	Thes. Theophilus
	Theft.

Theſſ. Theſſalonians
Wp. Worshipful
Xpr. Christopher

Xt. Christ
Xtn.

Other Contractions in Printing or Writing.

e. e. or. v. g. as for example	viz. for Videlicet, that is to say
i. e. that is	ye the
q. d. as if he should say	yn then
q. l. as much as you please	yr your
q. s. a sufficient Quantity	yt that
v. verſe	& and
vide. see	&c. and so forth

T A B L E XIX.

A Collection of Words nearly alike in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification

N. B. I think it very necessary that all such as can read pretty well, should now learn to know the Meaning of Words, for without this the spelling Part is of little Signification; therefore, if the young Scholar was set eight or ten Words of this Table every Night, or but two or three Times a Week to spell, and tell the Meaning of, (according to his Capacity) it would certainly be of great Service.

And though I would be thought to have the highest Regard for the Word of God, yet I would advise all Masters and Mistresses to set their Scholars a Collection of these Words (or of those in the latter Part of this Book) at their Breakings-up rather than to write out, or get by Heart, a long Chapter, which they seldom mind to perform till within a Day or two of returning to School again, and then floven over their Writing, and spoil their Hand; and after being corrected for this, or not getting the heavy Task by Heart, they begin in their early Days to hate the Bible, and hold the best Books in Contempt; which, if read at proper Times, and with due Attention, would take a quite different Turn upon their Minds.

A	Acts, Deeds
A BEL, a Man's Name	Ax, to cut with
Able, sufficient	Affect, to move or imitate
Accept, receive	Effect, Purpose
Except, leave out	Ail, Trouble
Accidents, Grammar Rules	Ale, Malt Drink
Accidents, Chances	Air, Element
Accompt, Reckoning	Are, Plurai of is
Account, Eſteem	E'er, ever

Ere, before
Heir, to an Estate
Alder-Tree,
Elder, older
All, the whole
Awl, Cobler's Tool
Allowed, granted
Aloud, with Noise
Altar, for Sacrifice
Alter, to change
Ant, Pismire
Aunt, an Uncle's Wife
Arrant, notorious
Errand, Message
Arrant, wandering
Ascent, Steepness
Assent, Consent
Assistance, Help
Assistants, Helpers
Attendance, Waiting
Attendants, Waiters
Auger, to bore with
Augur, a Soothsayer

B

Bacon, Swine's Flesh
Baken, in an Oven
Beacon, a light to guide Ships
at Sea
Beckon, with the Hand
Bail, Surety
Bale, of Silk
Bald, without Hair
Ball, a round Solid
Bawl, to cry out
Ballad, a Song
Ballot, Lot by balloting
Barbara, a Woman's Name
Barbary, a Country
Barberry, a Tree
Bare, naked
Bear, a Beast
Baron, a Lord
Barren, unfruitful
Baize, of Woollin
Bays, Bay-Tree
Base, Vile

Bass, in Music
Be, to exist
Bee, an Insect
Bean, Kind of Pulse
Been, have been
Bow, to shoot with
Beau, a Fop
Beer, Malt Drink
Bier, for the Dead
Bel, an Idol
Bell, to ring
Berry, a small Fruit
Bury, to inter
Bile, Gall
Boil, to bubble up, also a Sore
Blew, did blow
Blue, Colour
Boar, Male Swine
Boor, a Clown
Bore, to bore a Hole
Board, a Plank
Bor'd, did bore
Bolt, for a Door
Boult, to sift
Bomb, Mortar-Shot
Bum, Buttocks
Bough, Branch
Bow, to bend
Border, the Margin
Bordure, in Heraldry
Buoy, to bear up
Buy, to purchase
By, near
Brace, a Couple
Brase, solder with Brass
Breaches, broken Places
Breeches, to wear
Bread, to eat
Bred, brought up
Brewing, of Ale
Bruin, a Man's Name
Brews, doth brew
Bruise, to hurt
Brute, Beast
Bruit, Repeat
Borough, a Town Corporate

Burrow

Burrow, *Covert for Rabbits*
 Cain, *a Man's Name*
 Cane, *to walk with*
 Calais, *in France*
 Chalice, *a Cup*
 Call, *by Name*
 Cawl, *of a Wig or Bowels*
 Cannon, *great Gun*
 Canon, *a Rule or Law*
 Catch, *to lay hold of*
 Ketch, *small Ship*
 Cattle, *Cows, &c.*
 Kettle, *for boiling*
 Cieling, *of a Room*
 Sealing, *setting a Seal*
 Cellar, *a Vault*
 Seller, *that sells*
 Censer, *for Incense*
 Censor, *Reformer*
 Censure, *Judgment*
 Cent, *a Hundred*
 Sent, *did send*
 Scent, *a Smell*
 Centaury, *an Herb*
 Century, *100 Years*
 Centry, *Guard*
 Chair, *to sit on*
 Chare, *Job of Work*
 Chas'd, *did chase*
 Chafste, *continent*
 Chews, *dorb chew*
 Choose, *to cull or pick*
 Choir, *Set of Singers*
 Quire, *24 Sheets of Paper*
 Choler, *Wrath*
 Collar, *for the Neck*
 Coller, *of Brawn*
 Chord, *in Music*
 Cord, *a small Rope*
 Cinque, *Five*
 Sink, *a Drain*
 Cion, *a young Shoot*
 Sion, *a City*
 Cite, *to summon*
 Sight, *seeing*

Site, *Situation*
 Citron, *a Sort of Fruit*
 Cittern, *a musical Instrument*
 Clause, *an Article*
 Claws, *Talons*
 Cleaver, *for Chopping*
 Clever, *ingenious*
 Climb, *to clamber up*
 Clime, *Climate*
 Close, *to shut*
 Clothes, *Apparel*
 Coarse, *not fine*
 Course, *Race, Way*
 Coat, *a Garment*
 Cote, *a Cottage*
 Quote, *to cite or alledge*
 Coin, *Money*
 Kine, *Cows*
 Coit, *to play with*
 Kite, *a Bird of Prey*
 Comet, *a blazing Star*
 Commit, *do, act*
 Coming, *approaching*
 Cummin, *a Plant*
 Common, *public*
 Commune, *converse*
 Concert, *of Music*
 Consort, *Wife*
 Condemn, *to sentence*
 Contemn, *to despise*
 Confidence, *Impudence*
 Confidants, *trusty Friends*
 Council, *an Assembly*
 Counsel, *Advice*
 Currant, *a Berry*
 Current, *passable*
 Coufin, *a Relation*
 Cozen, *to cheat*
 Creek, *of the Sea*
 Crick, *in the Neck*
 Cruse, *a little Vessel*
 Cygnet, *a young Swan*
 Signet, *a Seal*
 Cymbal, *a musical Instrument*
 Symbol, *a Mark*
 Cyprus, *a Tree*

Cyprus, an Island

D

Dane, of Denmark

Dean, next to the Bishop

Deign, vouchsafe

Dear, valuable

Deer, a Stag

Debtor, that oweth

Deter, to frighten, or keep

Decease, Death

Disease, Distemper

Defer, to delay

Differ, Disagree

Deference, Respect

Difference, Disagreement

Dependence, relying on

Dependents, Hangers on

Descent, going down

Dissent, disagree

Devices, Inventions

Devises, inventeth

Devizes, a Town

Dew, on the Grass,

Due, owing

Doe, She Deer

Dough, Paste

Doer, Performer

Door, of an House

Dollar, Dutch Coin

Dolour, Grief

Done, perform'd

Dun, a Colour

Dragon, a Serpent

Dragoon, a Soldier

E

Ear, to bear with

E'er, ever

Ere, before

Earn, to get by Work

Yearn, to melt in Pity

East, Sun-Rising

Yeast, Barm

Easter, Christ's Resurrection

Esther, a Woman's Name

Eaten, swallowed

Eton, a Town

Emerge, to pop up

Immerge, to plunge, or to dip

Eminent, noted

Imminent, over-head

Emit, to send forth

Emmet, an Ant

Enter, to go in

Inter, to bury

Envoy, an Ambassador

Envy, Ill-will

Er, Judah's Son

Err, to mistake

Ewe, Female Sheep

Yew, Tree

You, yourself

Your, own

Ewer, a Basin

Use, Custom, Use

Exercise, Employment

Exorcise, conjure

Extant, in being

Extent, Distance

Eye, to see with

I. myself

Eyes, to see with

Ice, frozen Water

F

Fain, desirous

Feign, dissemble

Faint, weary

Feint, a Pretence

Fair, handsome

Fate, Food

Fat, Suet

Vat, Brewing Vessel

Favour, Kindness

Fever, Distemper

Feat, Exploit

Feet, our Feet

Fellon, Whitlow

Felon, a Criminal

File, of Steel

Foil, to overcome

Vile, base, mean

Fillip, with the Finger

Philip, a Man's Name

Fir.

Fir, *Deal Tree*
 Fur, *of wild Beasts*
 Flea, *an Insect*
 Flee, *to fly*
 Flay, *to skin off*
 Flew, *did fly*
 Flue, *Rabbits Down*
 Flour, *for Bread*
 Flower, *of the Field*
 Fold, *a Plait*
 Foul'd, *made dirty*
 Foul, *filthy*
 Fowl, *a Bird*
 Frays, *Quarrels*
 Phrase, *a Sentence*
 Frances, *a Woman's Name*
 Francis, *a Man's Name*
 Freeze, *to congeal*
 Frieze, *a Sort of Cloth*
 Furs, *the Plural of Fur*
 Furze, *a prickly Shrub*

G

Gallon, *4 Quarts*
 Galloon, *narrow Ribbon*
 Gall, *a Bile*
 Gaul, *a Frenchman*
 Gauntlet, *Hand Armour*
 Gantlope, *Punishment*
 Gesture, *Action*
 Jester, *a Joker*
 Gilt, *gilded*
 Guilt, *Sin*
 Glutinous, *sticking*
 Gluttonous, *greedy*
 Gnat, *a stinging Fly*
 Nat, *Nathaniel*
 Grain, *Corn*
 Grane, *an Island*
 Grate, *for Coals*
 Great, *large*
 Grater, *for Nutmeg*
 Greater, *larger*
 Greaves, *Leg Armour*
 Grieves, *he laments*
 Groan, *hard Sigh*
 Grown, *increase*

Groat, *Four-Pence*
 Grót, *a Cave*
 Gues, *to think*
 Guest, *a Visitor*

H

Hail, *frozen Water*
 Hale, *draw after*
 Hair, *of the Head*
 Hare, *Animal of Chace*
 Hall, *a great Room*
 Haul, *to pull*
 Hallow, *to consecrate*
 Hollow, *empty*
 Harrass, *to tire and fatigue*
 Arrass, *Hangings*
 Harsh, *severe*
 Hash, *minced Meat*
 Hart, *Deer*
 Heart, *the Seat of Life*
 Haven, *an Harbour*
 Heaven, *God's Throne*
 Heal, *to cure*
 Heel, *of a Shoe*
 He'll, *he will*
 Hear, *hearken*
 Here, *in this Place*
 Hear, *did hear*
 Herd, *of Cattle*
 Hew, *to cut*
 Hue, *Colour*
 Hugh, *a Man's Name*
 Hie, *to hastle*
 High, *lofty*
 Hoy, *small Ship*
 Higher, *more high*
 Hire, *Wages*
 Him, *that Man*
 Hymn, *a Godly Song*
 His, *his own*
 Hiss, *to deride*
 Hoar, *frozen Dew*
 Whore, *a lewd Woman*
 Hole, *a Cavity*
 Whole, *not broken*
 Holm, *Holly*
 Home, *Dwelling*

Whom, *who*
Hoop, *for a Tub*
Whoop, *to halloo*
Hour, *of the Day*
Our, *our own*
Hungary, *a Country*
Hungry, *wanting Food*

I

Idle, *lazy*
Idol, *an Image*
I'll, *I will*
Ile, *of a Church*
Isle, *an Island*
Oil, *liquid Fat*
Imploy, *to set to work*
Imply, *to signify*
Impostor, *a Cheat*
Imposture, *Deceit*
In, *within*
Inn, *a Public-House*
Incite, *to stir up*
Insight, *Knowledge*
Indite, *to compose*
Indict, *to impeach*
Ingenious, *of good Parts*
Ingenuous, *candid, free*
Innocence, *Harmlessness*
Innocents, *Babes*
Intense, *excessive*
Intents, *Purposes*

K

Kill, *to murder*
Kiln, *to dry Malt*
Kis, (or Cis) *Saul's Father*
Kiss, *with the Lips*
Knave, *a Rogue*
Nave, *of a Wheel, or Church*
Knead, *to work Dough*
Need, *Want*
Knell, *Passing Bell*
Nell, *Eleanor*
Knew, *did know*
New, *not worn or used*
Knight, *a Title of Honour*
Night, *Darkness*
Knit, *knitting Stockings*

Nit, *a small Louse*
Knot, *Knob*
Not, *denying*
Know, *to understand*
No, *nay*

L

Lade, *with a Dish*
Laid, *placed*
Latin, *a Tongue or Language*
Latten, *Tin*
Lattice, *a Window*
Lettice, *a Woman's Name*
Lettuce, *a Sallad*
Leak, *to run out*
Leek, *a Kind of Onion*
Lease, *Demise*
Leash, *three*
Lead, *Metal*
Led, *conducted*
Leaper, *a Jumper*
Leper, *one leperous*
Least, *smallest*
Lest, *for Fear*
Legislator, *Law-Giver*
Legislature, *Parliament*
Lessen, *to make less*
Lesson, *in Reading*
Lesser, *smaller*
Lessor, *that grants a Lease*
Liar, *a false Story-Teller*
Lier, *in wait*
Lyre, *a Harp*
Layen, *lain down*
Lying, *telling Lies*
Lies, *Untruths*
Lice, *Vermin*
Limb, *Leg or Arm*
Limn, *to paint*
Limber, *pliant*
Limner, *Painter*
Line, *Length*
Loin, *of Veal*
Lo, *behold*
Low, *mean, bumble*
Loth, *unwilling*
Loath, *to nauseate*

Loose, *slack*.
 Lose, *not win*.
 Loud, *noisy*.
 Lower, *more low*.
 Lowr, *to frown*.

M

Made, *finished*.
 Maid, *a Virgin*.
 Main, *chief*.
 Mane, *of a Horse*.
 Mail, *Armour*.
 Ma'e, *he, or him*.
 Manner, *Custom*.
 Manor, *Lordship*.
 Mare, *She-Horse*.
 Mayor, *of a Town*.
 Marsh, *watry Grounds*.
 Mash, *to mince*.
 Marshal, *Head General*.
 Martial, *warlike*.
 Marten, *a Bird*.
 Martin, *a Man's Name*.
 Mary, *a Woman's Name*.
 Marry, *to wed*.
 Maul, *to beat soundly*.
 Moll, *Mary*.
 Mead, *Meadow*.
 Mede, *Midianite*.
 Mean, *of small Value*.
 Mien, *Bebaviour*.
 Meat, *Fleſh*.
 Mete, *to measure*.
 Medal, *a Coin*.
 Meddle, *to interfere*.
 Medlar, *a Fruit*.
 Medller, *a Busy Body*.
 Melt, *to make liquid*.
 Milt, *Roe of a Fish*.
 Message, *Errand*.
 Messuage, *House*.
 Metal, *Gold, Silver, &c.*
 Mettle, *Vigour*.
 Mews, *as a Cat*.
 Muse, *to think*.
 Might, *Power*.
 Mite, *in Cheese*.

Mighty, *powerful*.
 Mity, *full of Mites*.
 Moiety, *Half*.
 Mile, *8 Furlongs*.
 Moil, *Labour*.
 Moan, *Lamentation*.
 Mown, *cut down*.
 Moat, *a Ditch*.
 Mote, *an Atom*.
 Moor, *a Fen, or Marsh*.
 More, *in Quantity*.
 Mower, *that mows*.
 Morning, *before Noon*.
 Mourning, *lamenting*.
 Muscle, *a Shell Fish*.
 Muzzle, *to tie the Mouth*.
 Muslin, *fine Linen*.
 Muzzling, *tying the Mouth*.

N

Naught, *bad*.
 Nought, *Nothing*.
 Nay, *denying*.
 Neigh, *as a Horse*.
 Near, *nigh*.
 Ne'er, *never*.
 Neither, *of the two*.
 Nether, *lower*.
 None, *not any*.
 Nun, *a religious Maid*.

O

Oar, *to row with*.
 O'er, *over*.
 Ore, *uncast Metal*.
 Of, *belonging to*.
 Off, *distant, or from*.
 Oh, *alas*.
 Owe, *indebted*.
 One, *in Number*.
 Own, *acknowledge*.
 Order, *Rank*.
 Ordure, *Dung*.

P

Pail, *for Water*.
 Pale, *wan or white*.
 Pain, *Torment*.
 Pane, *of Glass*.

Pair, *two*
 Pare, *to cut or chip*
 Pear, *a Fruit*
 Palate, *Taste, Relish*
 Pallet, *a Painter's Colour Board*
 Pall, *Funeral Cloth*
 Paul, *a Man's Name*
 Poll, *Mary*
 Parasite, *a Flatterer*
 Parricide, *Parent-Killer*
 Parcel, *small Bundle*
 Partial, *biased*
 Person, *he or she*
 Parson, *a Priest*
 Paschal, *of Easter*
 Pasquill, *Italian Lampoon*
 Pastor, *a Minister*
 Pasture, *Grazing Land*
 Patience, *Mildness*
 Patients, *sick People*
 Patron, *Protector*
 Pattern, *Copy*
 Pause, *a Stop*
 Paws, *of a Bear*
 Peace, *Quietness*
 Peas, *Pulse*
 Piece, *a Part*
 Peal, *in ringing*
 Peel, *to strip off*
 Peer, *Nobleman*
 Pier, *of a Bridge*
 Penitence, *Repentance*
 Peter, *a Man's Name*
 Petre, *Salt-Petre*
 Pick, *chuse*
 Pique, *a Grudge*
 Pies, *Pasty*
 Poise, *to balance*
 Pilate, *a Judge*
 Pilot, *a Guide at Sea*,
 Pillar, *round Column*
 Pillow, *to lay the Head on*,
 Pint, *half a Quart*
 Point, *the sharp End*
 Pistol, *small Gun*
 Pistole, *a Spanish Coin*

Place, *to set in order*
 Plaice, *a Kind of Fish*
 Plait, *a Fold*
 Plate, *Silver*
 Pleas, *Excuse*
 Please, *to satisfy*
 Poesy, *Poetry*
 Posy, *a Nosegay*
 Pole, *a long Stick*
 Poll, *head Vote*
 Poor, *needy*
 Pore, *to look close*
 Poplar, *a Tree*
 Popular, *lov'd by the People*
 Porcelain, *China Ware*
 Purslain, *an Herb*
 Pour, *down*
 Power, *Might*
 Practice, *Exercise*
 Practise, *to profess, to study*
 Praise, *Commendation*
 Prays, *intreateth*
 Pray, *to beseech*
 Prey, *a Booty*
 Precedent, *an Example*
 President, *a Governor*
 Presence, *comely*
 Presents, *Gifts*
 Princes, *King's Sons*
 Princess, *King's Daughter*
 Principal, *Chief*
 Principle, *first Cause*
 Profit, *Gain*
 Prophet, *an inspired Person*
 Prophecy, *foretelling*
 Prophecy, *to foretell*
 Proud, *haughty*,
 Prude, *a precise Woman*

Q

Quarry, *a Stone Pit*
 Query, *a Question*
 Querry, *a Groom*
 Quaver, *to shake a Note*
 Quiver, *for Arrows*
 Quean, *a Harlot*
 Queen, *King's Wife*

R

Race, *running*
 Raze, *demolish*
 Raddish, *Garden Root*
 Reddish, *inclining to Red*
 Rain, *Water*
 Reign, *to rule*
 Rein, *of a Bridle*
 Wren, *a small Bird*
 Raise, *to lift up*
 Rays, *Beams of Light*
 Raisin, *dried Grape*
 Reason, *Argument*
 Rare, *Choice*
 Rear, *to erect*
 Read, *to read*
 Reed, *a Rush*
 Red, *a Colour*
 Read, *to read a Book*
 Regimen, *Diet*
 Regiment, *of Soldiers*
 Relick, *Remainder*
 Relict, *a Widow*
 Rest, *Ease*
 Wrest, *to force*
 Rheum, *Spittle*
 Rome, *in Italy*
 Room, *Chamber*
 Rhyme, *Verse*
 Rice, *Indian Corn*
 Rise, *Advancement*
 Rie, *a Kind of Grain*
 Rye, *a Town in Sussex*
 Wry, *crooked*
 Rigger, *that rigs, or*
 Rigour, *Severity*
 Ring, *Circle*
 Wring, *to twist*
 Right, *just, true*
 Rite, *a Ceremony*
 Wright, *a Surname*
 Write, *to write a Letter*
 Rhode, *an Island*
 Road, *Highway*
 Rode, *did ride*
 Row'd, *did row*

8

Roe, <i>Deer</i>
Row, <i>Rank</i>
Rote, <i>without Book</i>
Wrote, <i>did write</i>
Ruff, <i>Neckcloth</i>
Rough, <i>uneven</i>
Rung, <i>did ring</i>
Wrung, <i>twisted</i>
S
Sail, <i>of a Ship</i>
Sale, <i>selling</i>
Sage, <i>wise</i>
Sedge, <i>Shear-Grass</i>
Scent, <i>a Smell</i>
Sent, <i>ordered away</i>
Sense, <i>Understanding</i>
Since, <i>afterwards</i> ,
Saver, <i>that saves</i>
Saviour, <i>Deliverer</i>
Savour, <i>Taste</i>
Say, <i>speak</i>
Sey, <i>Sort of Cloth</i>
Scene, <i>Front of a Theatre</i>
Seen, <i>beheld</i>
Sea, <i>Ocean</i>
See, <i>beheld</i>
Seal, <i>an Impression</i>
Zeal, <i>ardent Affection</i>
Sealing, <i>a Leiter</i>
Cieling, <i>of a Room</i>
Seam, <i>adjoining</i>
Seem, <i>to pretend</i>
Seas, <i>the Waters</i>
Sees, <i>doth see</i>
Seize, <i>lay hold of</i>
Season, <i>proper Time</i>
Seizing, <i>taking Possession</i>
Sect, <i>Parties in Religion</i>
Sex, <i>Male and Female</i>
Seignior, <i>Grand Turk</i>
Senior, <i>Elder</i>
Sew, <i>with a Needle</i>
Sue, <i>to intreat</i>
Shear, <i>to clip</i>
Sheer, <i>to go off</i>

Shire, a County
 Sheep, Mutton
 Ship, that sails
 Shew, make appear
 Shoe, for the Foot
 Shoar, a Prop
 Shore, Sea Coast
 Shower, hasty Rain
 Shone, did shine
 Shown, made appear
 Sine, a Line
 Sign, a Token
 Sink, a Kennel
 Cinque, Five
 Sleight, Dexterity
 Slight, to despise
 Sloe, wild Plumb
 Slough, miry Place
 Sow, not speedy
 So, thus
 Sow, the Land
 Sole, of the Foot
 Soul, Spirit
 Soar, to mount upwards
 Sore, an Ulcer
 Sower, that sows
 Some, Part
 Sum, the whole
 Son, Male Child
 Sin, Fountain of Life
 Soon, quickly
 Swoon, to faint
 Stair, Step
 Stare, to look earnestly
 Sead, Place
 Seed, a Horse
 Seal, to pilfer
 Steel, hardened Iron
 Straight, direct
 Strair, narrow
 Succour, Help
 Sucker, a Twig
 Sute, to fit
 Suit, at Law
 Suitor, a Petitioner
 Suture, a Seam
 Surplice, a white Robe]

Surplus, over and above
 T
 Tacks, small Nails
 Tax, Tribute, Duty
 Tail, the End
 Tale, a Story
 Talents, good Parts
 Talons, Claws
 Tame, gentle
 Thame, a Town's Name
 Tares, among Wheat
 Tears, from the Eyes
 Team, Set of Horses
 Teem, with Child
 Tenour, Intent
 Tenure, Occupation
 Than, in Comparison
 Then, that Time
 The, an Article
 Thee, Thou
 Their, belonging to them
 There, that Place
 Threw, did throw
 Through, by Means of
 Throne, Chair of State
 Thrown, burled
 Thyme, Garden Herb
 Time, Leisure
 Tide, Flux of the Sea
 Ty'd, made fast
 Tie, to fasten
 Toy, a Play Thing
 Ties, doth tye
 Toise, a Fathom
 Tile, on a House
 Toil, Labour
 Title, of Honour
 Tittle, Point, Joint
 To, unto
 Toe, Part of the Foot
 Tow, Hemp or Flax
 Too, also
 Two, a Couple
 Told, reported
 Toll'd, did toll a Bell
 Tongs, for the Fire

Tongues

Tongues, *Languages*
 Tour, *a Tour*
 Tower, *lofty Building*
 Treaties, *Conventions*
 Treatise, *Discourse*
 V

Vale, *a Valley*
 Veil, *a Covering*
 Vain, *foolish*
 Vane, *a Weather Cock*
 Vein, *a Blood Vessel*
 Valley, *a Dale*
 Value, *Worth*
 Vial, *small Bottle*
 Violin, *a Fiddle*
 Vice *Wickedness*
 Vise, *a Screw*
 Voice *Sound*

W

Wade, *to go in the Water*
 Weigh'd, *in the Balance*
 Wain, *a Cart or Waggon*
 Wane, *to decrease*
 Wait, *to tarry*
 Weight, *for Scales*
 Wheal, *a Mark*
 Whale, *a Fish*
 Wheel, *of a Cart*
 Ware, *Merchandise*
 Wear, *to put on*
 Were, *was*
 Where, *at what Place*

Way, *Road*
 Weight, *counterpoise*
 Wey, *40 Bushels*
 Whey, *of Milk and Runnet*
 Week, *seven Days*
 Weak, *faint*
 Weal, *Wealth, Good*
 Veal, *Calf's Flesh*
 Weather, *fine or foul Day*
 Whether, *which*
 Whither, *to what Place*
 Wither, *to decay*
 Which, *this or that*
 Witch, *Sorceress*
 Vile, *base*
 Wile, *a Trick*
 While, *in the mean Time*
 Whist, *Silence*
 Wist, *knew*
 White, *a Colour*
 Wight, *an Island*
 Who, *what Person*
 Woe, or Wo, *Sorrow*
 Ho, *a sudden Exclamation*
 Wood, *small Timber*
 Wou'd, *was willing*
 Won, *did win*
 One, *in Number*

Y

Yew, *a Tree*
 You, *yourself*
 Ewe, *a Sheep*

T A B L E XX.

Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently.

Absent	pronounced differently when we say	To absént	A Minute	Minute
An A'ttribute		To attribúte	An Objéct	To objéct
Aúgust		Augúst	A Présent	To presént
A Cóllect		To collect	A Próject	To projéct
A Cómپact		To compáct	A Rébel	To Rebél
A Cóm-pound		To compoúnd	A Récord	To record
The Cónfines		He confines	Réfuse	To refúse
A Cónduct		To condúct	A Súbject	To subjeict
A Désert		To désert	A Tórment	To tormént
A Férment		To fermént	An U'nit	To unite
Fréquent		To fréquent		

pronounced differently when we say

T A B L E

T A B L E XXI.

A Dialogue between MASTER and SCHOLAR, concerning the Stops and Marks made Use of in Reading and Writing.

N. B. This also may be set by Way of Task, a few Questions at a Time, which would be of great Service.

Master. *HOW many Points or Stops are used in Reading and Writing?*

Scholar. There are Six, *viz.* a *Comma*, a *Colon*, a *Semicolon*, a *Period*, or full *Stop*, a Note of *Interrogation*, and a Note of *Admiration*.

M. *Please to tell me how they are made?*

S. A *Comma*, is mark'd or made thus (,) a *Colon*, thus (:) a *Semicolon* thus (;) a *Period*, or full *Stop*, thus (.) a Note of *Interrogation*, thus (?) and a Note of *Admiration*, thus (!).

M. *Pray tell me their Use in Reading?*

S. A *Comma*, (,) is the shortest of all *Stops*, and serves to divide short Sentences, till you come to the full Sense, *As thus,*

I am persuaded, that neither Death, nor Life, nor Angels, nor Principalities, nor Power, nor Things present, nor Things to come, nor Height, nor Depth, nor any other Creature, shall be able to separate us from the Love of God, which is in *Christ Jesus* our Lord, *Rom. v. 28. 29.*

M. *Pray what is the Use of a Colon?*

S. A *Colon* (:) parts several Sentences, every one of which has a full Meaning of its own; tho' at the same Time, it leaves us in Expectation of something that is to follow.

M. *Pray give me an Example?*

S. He is a wise and prudent Boy that minds his Book: Learning, and good Education, are better than Riches.

M. *What is the Use of a Semicolon?*

S. A *Semicolon* (;) serves also to part Sentences; and is often used when the Sentences are contrary, or point to a different End.

M. *Give me an Example?*

S. A soft Answer turneth away Wrath; but grievous Words stir up Anger. *Proverbs xv. 1.* *Or thus,* I desired you to get your Lesson by Heart; but instead of this you have been at Play.

M. *What is the Use of a Period?*

S. A *Period* (.) is a *full Stop*, and shews the perfect End and Conclusion of a Sentence. *As thus,*

Love your Learning: Obey your Parents. Fear God. Honour the King.

N. B.  Always remember (in your Writing) that after a Period, Note of Interrogation and Admiration, you must begin the next Word with a great or capital Letter, as in the last Example you see every Sentence begins with a great Letter.

M. What is a Note of Interrogation and its Use?

S. A Note of Interrogation (?) is always set at the End of any Question that is asked; as thus: Who made you? How old are you? What's the Matter? &c.

M. What is a Note of Admiration and its Use?

S. A Note of Admiration (!) is placed after such Words or Expressions as are surprizing, wonderful, or transporting; thus; Oh! Alas! Surprizing! Or thus: O the Depth, both of the Wisdom, and Knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 33.

M. How long am I to pause or stop in Reading, when I meet with these several Points?

S. You are to stop at a Comma, till you can tell one; at a Semicolon, till you can tell one, two; at a Colon, till you can tell three; and at a Period, a Note of Interrogation, and a Note of Admiration, till you can tell six.

T A B L E. XXII.

Of the Names of other Marks, and their Use.

Master. **W**HAT other Marks are there?

Scholar. There are twelve, as follow.

An Apostrophe or Comma'

An Index

¶

An Asterisk *

An Obolisk

†

A Caret ^

A Paragraph

¶

Crotchets []

A Parenthesis

()

An Ellipsis or Eclipsis —

A Quotation

" "

A Hyphen -

A Siction

§

M. What is the Use of an Apostrophe?

S. It is used when a Letter is omitted: Thus, say'd, judg'd, signifies saved, judged, only they are pronounced with one Syllable. An Apostrophe, also placed before an s, at the End of a Word, serves to express a Sentence much shorter and better: Thus, Solomon's Wisdom, is the same as the Wisdom of Solomon: So that you see it supplies the Place of the and of. Thus, St. Mary's Parish, signifies the Parish of St. Mary.

 Two it is customary with some to write The Parish of St. Mary's, the Hospital of St. Luke's, yet it is not good English.

M. What do you mean by an Asterisk, and what is its Use?

S. An Asterisk, or Star, (*) is used to refer to some Note in the Margin of a Book: When there are several of them

together, thus (****) they denote that something is left out, that the Author does not chuse to insert at full Length.

M. What is the Use of a Caret ?

S. A Caret (▲) is placed underneath a Line when a Word is left out, and points to the Place where it ought to come

punish

in; thus, *God will the Wicked*, should be *God will punish the Wicked*.

M. What are the Use of Crotchets ?

S. Crotchets [], like Parentheses, serve only to explain a Word or Thing more fully: As thus, He wrote a Treatise of [or concerning] the Globes.

M. What is the Use of an Ellipsis ?

S. Ellipsis (—) is used when Part of a Verse or Sentence is quoted; thus: — *That I may recover my Strength*, Psalm xxxix. 13.

M. When is a Hyphen used ?

S. A Hyphen is used in compound Words, in order to couple them together: Or, when two Names or Things have a Hyphen between them, they then become but one Word. Thus, *Coachmaker*, *Schoolmaster*, &c. are often wrote *Coachmaker*, *School-m-ster*, &c.

M. What is the Use of an Index ?

S. An Index or Hand, thus (☞) points to some remarkable Thing or Passage in an Author.

M. What is the Use of an Obelisk ?

S. An Obelisk or Dagger (†), is often used in large Books, and in many Quotations, and refers you to the Margin of the Book for further Instruction. Or it is often used against some obsolete Word or Sentence.

M. What do you mean by a Paragraph ?

S. A Paragraph (¶) is set at the Beginning of every new Subject, and no other Paragraph is made till the Sense of the first is fully treated of. You will find this Mark in almost every Chapter of the Old and New Testamente.

M. What is the Use of a Parenthesis ?

S. A Parenthesis () serves to explain or give a fuller Sense and Meaning to any Thing; and yet so that the Sentence itself will always read full as well, and sometimes better without it; and therefore the Words included in it should be read with a lower Tone of Voice: As thus, *I know that in me (that is in my Flesh) dwells no good Thing*. Or it serves to affirm more positively: thus: *The Word of God says, (and I know it is true) that the Wicked shall perish for ever*. Or it

is used in Exceptions; as thus, *I give all I have (except my Watch) to Alexander.*

M. *What is a Quotation?*

S. It is a Thing or Subject borrowed from another Author, and quoted *Word for Word*; and then the Author that borrows it, puts, or should put, two *Commas* made backwards; thus (‘‘), to let the Reader know 'tis not his own Words or Opinion only.

M. *What is the Use of a Section?*

S. A *Section* (§) is often set at the Head, or Beginning of some other Subject, or new Discourse: It is also used in long Writings, where the Author gives many Instances of a Thing, and refers to the Proof of it in the *Margin*; the same as the *Asterisk* or *Obelisk*.

M. *Are there all the Marks?*

S. There is another, called by some a *Brace*, and by others a *Circumflex*, and is made thus {

M. *Pray what is its Use?*

S. It serves to bind, link, or circumflex several Things together. It is often used in *Poetry* to tie or link three Lines together, that rhyme or jingle in the Ear. Thus,

Prostrate my contrite Heart I bend;

My God, my Father, and my Friend;

Do not forsake me in the End.

T A B L E XXIII.

Of the Letters of the English Alphabet, with some Remarks on the different Pronunciations of Vowels and Consonants.

1. Of Vowels.

Master. **W**HAT is the Alphabet?

Scholar. Alphabet signifies the Letters of a Language placed in their due Order; and in the English Tongue is vulgarly called the Cross Row.

M. How many Letters are there in the English Alphabet?

S. Twenty-six, which are called by two Names, *wiz.* Vowels and Consonants.

M. How many Vowels are there?

S. Six, *wiz.* a, e, i, o, u, and y.

M. How many Consonants are there?

S. Twenty-one, *wiz.* b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

M. What

M. What is the Use of Vowels?

S. To form proper Words; for there can be no Word without a Vowel.

M. How is it that y is called both Vowel and Consonant?

S. Y is a Vowel in all Words, except in such Words or Syllables as begin with y, and then it is a Consonant.

Of double Vowels called Diphthongs, &c.

M. What do you call a double Vowel?

S. The Meeting of two Vowels together in one Word, viz. oo, ae, ai, ie, ou, &c. &c. are called Diphthongs.

M. What are the proper Diphthongs?

S. Those that have both Vowels fully sounded; as ai in Bait; ei, in Reign; oo, in good; ou, in Bound, &c.

M. What are the improper Diphthongs?

S. They are such Words in which but one of the Vowels is sounded; thus a in Bread, Dead, &c. o in Feoffe, People, &c. u in built, guilt, are not sounded.

M. What do you mean by a Triphthong?

S. Triphthongs are such Words or Syllables as have three Vowels following each other; as eau in Beauty, ieu in adieu, Lieu, the two first of which lose their Sound.

☞ Most of our Triphthongs being derived from the French Language, retain their own Sound, as Beau is Bo, and Lieutenant is pronounced Lieutenant, &c.

Of Consonants.

1. Of the Consonant (C).

M. How is the Consonant C sounded?

S. It sounds hard like k, before the Vowels a, o, and u, viz. can, cope, curl, &c. but it sounds soft like s before e, i, or y, as ci, cit, cite, also Cedar, cellar, Gentry, Cinder, Cistern, and Cypher, are all pronounced si, sit, site, Sedar, Seller, &c.

N. B. Proper Names of Men and Places are an Exception to this Rule; for c sounds like k in Aceldama, Cenchrea, &c.

2. Of (Ch).

M. When is ch sounded like k?

S. In proper Names of Men and Places: Achan (is pronounced Akan) Achish, Baruch, Enoch, &c.

N. B. The Words, Arch, Archbishop, Cherubims, &c. are Exceptions to this Rule; but ch before a Vowel is like k, viz. Archangel is Akan.

M. Is not ch sometimes sounded like qu?

S. Yes; for *Choir* and *Choirister*, are pronounced like *Quire*, and *Quirister*.

M. Is not *ch* sounded like *sh*?

S. Yes, in many Words; thus, *Capuchin*, *Shampaign*, *Chevalier*, *Machine*, are pronounced *Capucheen*, *Shampaign*, *Shevalier*, and *Masheen*, &c.

3. Of (G) (Gh) (Gn) and (Ph).

M. How is the Letter *g* sounded?

S. *G* before *e* and *i* has the same Sound as the long *j* (or *ja*); thus *Gelly*, *Gem*, *Gender*, *Giant*, *Gill*, are pronounced *Jelly*, *Jem*, *Jender*, &c.

N. B. *Gilbert*, and some other proper Names and Places, are Exceptions to this Rule.

M. How is *gh* sounded?

S. Sometimes like *g* only, as in *Ghost*, *Gherkins*, &c. sometimes they sound like *ff*, as in *cough*, *laugh*, &c. and in many Words they have no Sound at all, as in *high*, *nigh*, *sigh*, &c.

N. B. *G* is not sounded in *gnash*, *Gnat*, *gnaw*, *Gnomon*, nor in *Bagnie*, *Seraglio*, &c. for these Words are pronounced *Nash*, *Nat*, *Naw*, *Nomon*, &c.

M. How is *gn* sounded?

S. Words ending in *gn* sound like *ne*; as in *Sign*, *benign*, which are pronounced *Sine*, *benine*.

M. How is *ph* sounded?

S. *Ph* in general sounds like *f*; as in *Phantom*, *Philip*, *Phrensy*, and being joined with *th*, they all lose their Sound; thus *Phthisick* is not only pronounced, but spelt *Tisick*, or *Tisc*.

4. Of (S) (Sc) and (Sch).

M. Does not *s* often sound like *z*?

S. Yes; as in *Glasier*, *Miser*, *wiser*, &c. and sometimes it has no Sound at all; as *Isle*, *Lile*, *Carlisle*, *Viscount*, &c. are pronounced *Ile*, *Lile*, *Carlile*, *Vicount*, &c.

M. How is *sc* sounded?

S. When *sc* come before *e* or *i*, one of them lose their Sounds, as in *Scepter*, *Science*, *Scion*, &c. but before *a*, *o*, and *u*, *c* sounds like *k*; as in *Scalp*, *Scald*, *Scull*, &c.

M. How is *sch* sounded?

S. Like *sc* or *sk*; as in *Scholar*, *School*, &c. and in some Words both *c* and *b* are mute; as in *Schedule*, *Schism*, &c. which are pronounced *Sedule*, and *Sism*.

5. Of (Ci) (Sci) and (Ti).

M. Have *ci*, *sci*, and *ti*, always their natural Sound?

S. No; for they all sound like *shi*, before *o* in particular; but *ci* and *si* sound also like *shi* before *a*: Thus, *vicious*, *genious*, &c. are pronounced *vishious*, *tenashious*; *Conscient*, *Conscious*,

Conscious, &c. are pronounced *Conscience, Conscious, &c.* and *Motion, Oration*, are sounded like *Moshun, Orashun, &c. &c.* so also *partial, special, &c.* are pronounced *parshial, shesbial, &c.*

6. Of (Xi).

M. How is xi pronounced?

S. The x is sounded like k or ks in the first Syllable, and like shi in the second: Thus *Anxiety, anxious, &c.* are pronounced *Anksiety, ankshious, &c.*

Of the Vowel and Consonant (i j) and the Vowel and Consonant (u v).

M. What is the Difference between these two Letters i and j?

S. More than many Persons are aware of, for they differ as much as any two Letters, and have no Relation to each other. The same is to be observed of the two Letters u and v.

M. But how may I know when I am to use them in their proper Places?

S. By calling j, ja, and by calling v, vee; and then whenever, ja or vee will spell the Word, you will know it is not to be i or u.

M. Give me an Example?

S. Suppose you ask me to spell *John, Joseph, Jewel, &c.* I spell them with a long J (or Ja) because Ja will spell them; but when you are to write or spell *Isaac or Iron*, then use I, because J won't sound before the Consonants r or s, &c. Thus it is with V for *Venture, Value, &c.* must have v. before them; but *under, uphold, &c.* cannot have v, for it would be ridiculous to write, *uphold, uphold*, and as wrong to write *Value, Value, &c.*

N. B. That i and u go before Consonants, but j and v before Vowels, and they always begin a Syllable, but never end it.

P A R T II.

An easy Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer: Designed for the Use of Schools, and such adult Persons as would become acquainted with the different Parts of Speech contained in the English Tongue.

Let all the foreign Tongues alone,
Till you can read and spell your own.

(T) T A B L E II.

Of GRAMMAR in general.

Master. **W**HAT do you mean by Grammar?

Scholar. Grammar signifies the Art of

Speaking and Writing our native Language aright, and according to Rule.

M. What do you mean by *Parts of Speech*?

S. They are the proper *Divisions* or *Parts*, into which a Tongue or Language is divided; and some Languages have more than others.

M. How many *Parts of Speech* are there in the English Tongue?

S. Nine.

M. What are they called?

S. Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

M. Has every Language nine *Parts of Speech*?

S. No: The Latin has but eight, it having no Article.

M. But is not the Name of any of those *Parts of Speech* the same in every Language?

S. Yes: A *Noun* or a *Verb* in English, is a *Noun* or a *Verb* in the *Latin Tongue*, and in all others.

T A B L E II.

Of the ARTICLES A and The.

Master. **W**HAT do you mean by an Article?

Scholar. An Article is a small Word, placed before a *Noun*, in order to express more fully the Nature and Signification of it; as, *A Man*, *A Horse*, *A Tree*, *A Book*, &c.

M. How many Articles are there?

S. Two; the Article *A* or *An*, and the Article *The*; both which have a different Use and Signification.

M. What is the Use of the Article *A* or *An*?

S. The Article *A* or *An*, is used to express the same; only *A* is used before a Consonant, and *An* before a Vowel. Thus we say, *A Man*, *A Book*, &c. but we write or say, *An Eye*, *An Ear*.

N. B. When the Article comes before *H*, then either *A* or *An* may be used as, *A Horse*, *A Hand*, *A Habit*, or *An Horse*, *An Hand*, *An Habit*. But we always write *An Hour*, which is pronounced *An our*.

M. How is the Article *The* used?

S. This Article shews the Identity or Reality of a Thing itself; as, *The King*, *The Church*, &c. signifies, that very King and Church we are then speaking of.

N. B. There is this Difference between the Articles; *A* or *An*, signifies One, or any one; as thus, Give me a Knife, or an Apple, is, Give me One Knife, or any Knife, or Apple; but when we say, Give me the Knife, or the Apple, it means that very Knife or Apple, that I point to, or am then, or had been speaking of.

T A B L E III.

Of Nouns.

Master. **W**HAT is a Noun?

Scholar. A Noun is the Name of the Thing itself; that is, every Thing that can be seen, felt, or conceived, is a Noun.

M. How many Nouns are there?

S. Two, A Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective, (pronounced *Adjective*).

M. How may I know a Noun Substantive from a Noun Adjective?

S. A Noun Substantive (as was said before) is the Name of any Substance or Thing; as, *Man*, *Beast*, *Bird*, *Fish*, *Fowl*, *Church*, *House*, *Chair*, *Stool*, *Knife*, *Fork*, *Needle*, *Pin*, &c. are Substantives. Things also that we cannot see, but have a Conception of, are Substantives; as, *Joy*, *Sorrow*, *Life*, *Death*, *Time*, *Eternity*, &c.

M. Are there but one Sort of Noun Substantives?

S. Yes; there are two Sorts, *Noun Substantives* proper and common.

M. What is a proper Substantive?

S. Proper Names, Places, &c. as, *Peter*, *John*, *Mary*, *London*, *Bristol*, &c. are Substantives proper; for *John* and *Mary* is not the Name of every Man and Woman, nor is *London* the Name of every City.

M. Very well; and pray what is a Substantive common?

S. The Name of every Thing of the same Sort, Kind, or Quality; thus; *Man*, *Woman*, *Spirit*, *City*, *Water*, *Joy*, *Sorrow*, &c. for a *Man* is called a *Man*, be he small or great; a *Spirit*, a *Spirit*, be he good or bad; a *City*, a *City*, be it small or large; and *Water* is *Water*, be it salt or fresh, &c.

Of Noun ADJECTIVES.

M. What is a Noun Adjective?

S. Noun Adjectives serve to express the *Nature*, *Manner*, and *Quality* of Noun Substantives; as *good*, *bad*, *great*, *small*, *black*, *blue*, *red*, &c. are Adjectives; but they want some other Word to be joined to them, and then the Sense is complete. Thus, a *good Boy*, a *bad Man*, a *great House*, a *black Coat*, a *red Gown*. Here you see, *good*, *bad*, *great*, *black*, and *red*, are all Adjectives; and *Boy*, *Man*, *House*, *Coat* and *Gown*, are the Substantives.

M. Please to name me a few more Adjectives?

S. I will, and you may soon perceive that the following Words, *rude*, *wicked*, *barbarous*, *confident*, *dextrous*, *furious*, *eternal*,

eternal, quarrelsome, confounded, renowned, commanding, everlasting, sanctifying, &c. &c. &c. have ^{it} full Meaning, till joined with Substantives; but when we say, *A rude, wicked, confident, barbarous Wretch: A dexterous Fellow: A furious Dog: An eternal, everlasting Being, &c.* we have then a just Idea of the Sense of the Sentence.

M. Does not the Article The sometimes accompany Adjectives?

S. Yes; and then they often become Substantives in Sense and Meaning, and are wrote with a capital Letter: Thus, *God rewards the Rightous, and punishes the Wicked, Or, thus, Constantine the Great; George the Renowned; means Constantine the great Emperor, and George the renowned King.*

N. B. When two Substantives are joined together by a Hyphen or Dash, the first is like an Adjective, for it will not stand alone without the other; only it is wrote with a great Letter, like a Substantive; thus, *a Malt-Lost, A Wheat-Barn, a Barley-Chamber.*

Of the Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

M. What do you mean by the Comparison of Adjectives?

S. The comparing of Words or Things together, whereby we see one is *good*, another *better*, and another *best* of all. Also, *high, higher, highest* and *wise, wiser, wisest*, &c.

M. Pray how many Degrees of Comparison are there?

S. Three: the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

M. What is the Positive Degree?

S. The *Positive Degree* is the *Adjective*, or *Thing* itself, without being compared with any other; as, (in the foregoing Words) *good, high, and wise*, are *Positive Adjectives*; because they affirm *Things* to be so.

M. What is the Comparative Degree?

S. The *Comparative Degree* is known by being compared with the *Positive*: Thus, *better, higher, and wiser*, (in the foregoing Words) are called *Comparative Adjectives*.

M. How may I know the Superlative Degree?

S. The *Superlative* generally ends in *est*; or else the Word *most* comes before the *Positive*: Thus, in the foregoing Words, *best, highest, and wisest*, are *Superlatives*.

M. Give me an Example at large?

S. Suppose I am speaking of three School Boys, *Tommy, Sammy, and Charly*; I say,

Tommy is a good Boy;

Sammy is better;

But Charly is the best of all;

positive
comparative.
Superlative.

Tommy

Tommy is a tall Boy of his Age; positive
 Sammy is taller; comparative
 But Charly is the tallest; superlative

M. Are there never but three Degrees of Comparison?

S. Yes; but then two of them belong to the Comparative.

M. Pray give me an Instance?

S. Some irregular Adjectives have four Degrees. Thus, the Word *little*, when compared, becomes *little*, *less*, *lesser*, and *least*: That is, *little* is *positive*; *less* is *comparative*; *lesser*, is also *comparative* in a higher Degree; and *least* is *superlative*, being *least* of all.

M. Are the Comparative and Superlative known only by ending in *er* or *est*?

S. Yes; they are known by the Words *more* and *most*; for *more* before the *Positive* makes the *Comparative*; as *more* *high* is the same as *higher*; and *most* before the *Positive* makes the *Superlative*; as *most* *high* is the same as *highest*.

N. B. The Word *more* is never used before the *Comparative*, nor the Word *most* before the *Superlative*; for *more* *higher* is *more* *high*; and *most* *highest* is *most* *most* *high*, which is not true Grammar.

¶ There is an Exception to this Rule, when applied to God; who is called the most highest; that is, the most, most high God; which is but a dutiful and reasonable Appellation for such a BEING. See Psalm ix. v. 2. and xi. i. v. 6.

Of the NUMBERS.

M. How many Numbers are there belonging to Nouns?

S. Two, the Singular and Plural.

M. How are they used?

S. The singular Number is used when we speak of one Thing only; as a *Man*, a *Tree*, a *Book*; and the Plural, when we speak of more than one *Man*, one *Tree*, or one *Book*; for then we say *Men*, *Trees*, *Books*, &c.

M. How do Words that end in *f* or *fe* make their Plurals?

S. By changing *f*, or *fe*, into *v*. Thus, *Calf*, *Half*, will be *Calves*, *Halves*, and *Life*, *Knife*, will be *Lives*, *Knives*, &c.

M. Do all Words make their Plurals according to these Rules?

S. No; for *Man* in the Singular, becomes *Men* in the Plural; *Mouse*, is *Mice*; *Foot*, is *Feet*; *Tooth*, is *Teeth*, &c.

M. Pray is a *Flock* or a *Multitude*, a plural or a singular Number?

S. The singular Number.

M. How can that be, since a *Flock*, or a *Multitude*, consist of many *Hundreds* or *Thousands*?

S. No Matter how many they consist of; for it is but one *Flock, or one Multitude.*

M. Very well; but pray have all Nouns the plural and singular Numbers?

S. No, Sir; for the Names of Kingdoms and Towns, as *England, France, Spain, London, York, &c.* as also *Justice, Mercy, Truth, &c.* have no *Plural*: And *Sheep, Deer, Fern, Swine, Axes, Bellows, Tongs, &c.* are alike both in *Singular* and *Plural*.

Of CASE.

M. What does the Word *Case* imply in Grammar?

S. The different *Termination*, or ending of a *Noun* in the *Latin Tongue*, or indeed *Languages* in general.

M. You say in the *Latin*, and in other *Tongues* in general; pray is it not the same in the *English Languages*?

S. No; for the *Latin, &c.* have six *Cases*, but the *English* no more than one.

M. Pray let me know the Names of the *Cases* in *Latin*?

S. They are called the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative*, and in *Latin*, are known by the different *Endings* of the *Word*.

As Deus	{	God
Dei		
Deo, &c.		

M. You say the *English Tongue* has but one *Case*; pray which is that?

S. The *Genitive*.

M. Pray how is that made or known in *English*?

S. By the *Word of*, or by putting *s* to the *singular Number*, or *Word* itself, with an *Apostrophe*, or *Comma* over it: Thus, *God's Glory, the King's Right, John's House, the Master's Book*, are the same as the *Glory of God, the Right of the King, the House of John, and the Book of the Master, &c. &c.*

M. As the *English* have but one *Case*, pray how do they express *Things* to supply all other *Cases*?

S. They do it by the Help of these little *Words*, *of, to, from, which, by, &c.* as the *Cathedral of Canterbury; I gave a Book to Peter; they came from France, &c.*

Of the GENDER.

M. What do you mean by *Gender*?

S. *Gender* is the *Distinction* of *Noun Substantives*, according to the *Sex*, and shews the *Male* from the *Female*.

M. How many *Genders* are there?

S. Three; the *Masculine, Feminine, and the Neuter*.

M. How

M. How are these three Genders known or distinguished?

S. By these Words, *He*, *She*, and *It*. *He* is the *Male* or *Masculine* Gender. *She* is the *Female*, or *feminine* Gender, and *It* is the *Neuter*; that is, neither *Male*, or *Female*, and sometimes both; for we say of the *Sun*, *He* is a glorious *Body*; and we say also *it shines*: So also of a *Church* or *Ship*, we say *She*, and at another Time, *it is a fine Church, &c.*

M. Are there no other Words to distinguish the Genders?

S. Yes, for the Word *Child* is both *Masculine*, *Feminine*, or *Neuter* of itself: A *Boy* is a *Male*, and a *Girl* a *Female*; but when a *Child* cries, we say, *it cries*, without Regard to Sex or Gender.

T A B L E IV.

Of PRONOUNS.

Master. **W**HAT is a Pronoun?

Scholar. *Pronouns* are Words that supply the Place of *Nouns*, and save a repeating of them twice over.

M. Pray name some of the Pronoun Substantives?

S. They are these, *I, thou, thee, (or you), he, she, it*; whose Plurals are *we, ye, (or you), and they*.

M. Which are the Pronoun Adjectives?

S. *My, mine, thy, thine, our, ours, your, yours, who, whom, whose, which, what, this, that, same, himself, it-self, herself, your self, them selves, &c.*

M. How many Persons belong to a Pronoun?

S. Three *Singular*, and three *Plural*, as follows, *viz.*

Singular.

Plural.

<i>I</i> , is the 1st Person	<i>we</i> , the 1st Person
<i>Thou, thee, or you</i> , the 2d Person	<i>ye, or you</i> , the 2d Person
<i>He, she, or it, the 3d Person</i>	<i>they, the 3d Person</i>

M. What is the Difference between *I* and *me*, *he* and *him*, *she* and *her*, *we* and *us*, *they* and *them*?

S. *I, he, she, we, and they*, begin a Sentence, but seldom end it. And *me, him, her, them, and us*, seldom or never begin a Sentence, but often end it. Thus *I went for him*: *He came to me*: *She followed him*: *They both dined with me*: *I asked them to drink Tea*: *We took a Walk*, my Brother came after *us*.

M. What Difference is there between *my* or *mine*, *thy* or *thine*, *his*, *her* or *hers*, *you* or *yours*, *their* or *theirs*?

S. *My, thy, his, her, your, and their*, are used as *Adjectives*, as, *my Book, his Gloves, her Fan, your Hat, their Goods*. But *mine, thine, his, her, yours, and theirs*, are used as *Nouns*, as, *mine, thine, his, her, yours, and theirs*.

mine, thine, his, hers, yours, or theirs, are called *possessive Pronouns*; because they denote Possession, and are used without the Substantive, or else following it. As, whole Book is this, Mine, (i. e.) it is my Book. Whose Gloves are these? His, hers, ours, yours, theirs, &c. &c. refer to the things.

M. What is the Difference between who, which, and what?

S. Who is used when we speak of Persons only; which is used when we speak both of Persons and Things; and what is mostly used in asking a Question. Thus, the Man who commits Murder shall die. This is the Book which I bought, or this is the Child which I saw. What must I give for this Thing?

M. Are not some Pronouns compounded?

S. Yes, for several Pronouns or Words which signify the same: Thus, we often write or say, hereby for by this, thereby for by that, whereby for by which or what; herein for in this, therein for in that, wherein for in which, or what; hereof for of this, thereof for of that, whereof for of which, or what; herewith for with this, therewith for with that, wherewith for with which or what; whereabouts for about this Place, whereabouts for about that Place, whereabouts for about which or what Place, hereupon for upon this, thereupon for upon that, whereupon for upon which or what.

T A B L E V.

Of VERBS.

Master. **W**HAT is a Verb? Scholar. A Verb is a Part of Speech that denotes Being, Doing, or Suffering; as I live, I love, I am loved.

M. How are Verbs known in general from other Parts of Speech?

S. They may be known by the Word To going before them; as, to sing, to dance, to fight, to cry, to abhor, to punish, to abominate: As also, to be hot, to be cold, to be burned, to be punished, &c. &c.

M. How many Sorts of Verbs are there?

S. Three, Active, Passive, and Neuter.

M. What do you mean by an active Verb?

S. An Active Verb is a Word that denotes an Action, and in such a Manner, that the Person, or Thing it acts upon, follows the Verb. Thus, I love her, she loves me, we love them.

M. What is a passive Verb?

S. A passive Verb denotes suffering, or the Impressions that Persons or Things receive whether they act or are acted upon? as, John burns, John is burned, &c.

M. Has

M. Has the English Tongue any passive Verbs?
S. The English Tongue has no Passive Verbs, for it has not
a Word that denotes Suffering.
M. How then is that Want Supplied?

S. By the Help of these two small Words, *am* and *be*, which are called *auxiliary or helping Verbs*, as you will see by and by.

M. What is a neuter Verb? A neuter Verb is sometimes said and sometimes not.

Q. A neuter Verb is sometimes active and sometimes passive; as *I run*, *I am sick* &c. Q. Is there no other Sort of Verbs?

S. There is another, called an *Impersonal Verb*, because it is

S. There is another, called an *Impersonal Verb*, because it is used without any Distinction of Sex, or any of the personal Pronouns, and is governed or known by the Word it; as, it rains, it hails, it snows, it is cold, &c. And when we speak of a Child, without considering whether it be a Boy or Girl, we then say, it cries, it sleeps, &c. &c.

M. How many Sorts of Impersonal Verbs are there?
S. Two, viz. *Affirmative* and *Negative*.

S. Two; viz. *Active*, as it *snows*, and *Passive*, as it *is cold*.
M. *How* *the* *thing* *is* *done* *by* *Verbs* *are* *done* *by* *Verbs*.

M. How many things belong to Verbs? three to each verb
S. Three viz. Person, Mood, or Tense. verb not used

Of the Persons of Verbs.

M. How many Persons belong to a Verb?

S. Three Singular, and three Plural.

As { *I, thou, (or you), he, or she, or it, are Singular.*
 { *We, ye, (or you) and they, are Plural.*

M. How do you name the different Persons ?

S. I is called the first Person Singular; TAH^W 1915M
Thou or you, the second Person Singular;

He, she, or it, are of the third Person Singular.

We, is the first Person Plural ; M

Ye, or, you, the second Person Plural;

They, is the third Person Plural.

M. Does the Verb always remain the same in every Person?
S. No; it differs from itself in the ^{first} and ^{second} Person singular.

S. No; it differs from it in the second Person singular, and in the third Person singular; but it is the same in all the rest.

M. Give me an Example of the Verb to love throughout all the Persons.

First Person as ~~2nd~~ ^{3rd} *do love, or do love* with MA &

Second Person, *Thou lovest, or doth love* a right in
Third Person, *He, or she, loveth, loves, or doth love*

First Person We love, or do love. M

Second Person $\{ \begin{matrix} \text{You love, or do love.} \\ \text{They love, or do love.} \end{matrix} \}$ A. 2.

Or suppose the *Verb* to *burn*.

I burn; *thou* burnest; *he* or *she* burns.

We burn; *ye* or *you* burn; *they* burn.

Here you see the *Verbs* *love* and *burn* remain the same in all the *Persons*, except the *second* and *third* *Person* *singular*, and then it is *lovest*, *burnest*; *loveth* *loves*; *burneth* or *burns*.

☞ It is more modern to say or write *loves* and *burns*, rather than *loveth* or *burneth*, as it is shorter, and more agreeable to *Speech* and *Conversation*.

N. B. It is always of the *third Person singular*; as, *it* *raineth*, *rains*, or *doth* *rain*; *it* *burns*, or *does* *burn*, &c.

M. How is a *Verb* known from all other *Parts of Speech*?

S. Those *Words* are *Verbs* before which you may (with good *Sense*) place any *personal Pronoun*, or the *Word* *to*; as, *I* *walk*, *he* *runs*, *we* *sing*, *they* *rejoice*, &c. Or otherwise, *to walk*, *to sing*, *to run*, *to rejoice*, are *Verbs*.

Of M O O D S.

M. What do you mean by a *Mood*?

S. *Moods* in *Grammar* signify the various *Ways* of expressing a *Verb*, or *Action* of a *Verb*.

M. How many *Moods* are there in *Grammar*?

S. The *English*, strictly speaking, have no *Mood*; but the *Latin*, and several other *Languages*, have six different *Moods*, which they use in the *Formation* or *Conjugation* of *Verbs*; in which the *Verb* itself has a different *Termination*, or ending in every *Person*, and almost in every *Tense* belonging thereto.

M. What do you call these *Moods*?

S. They are as follow. 1. The *Indicative*. 2. The *Imperative*. 3. The *Optative*. 5. The *Potential*. 5. The *Conjunctive*; and 6. The *Infinitive Mood*.

M. How is the *indicative Mood* known?

S. The *indicative Mood* shews, sets forth, or declares the *Thing* itself *affirmatively*; as, *I* *run*, *I* *love*, &c. Or, *interrogatively*, or by *Way of Question*; as, *Do I* *love*? *Do I* *run*? &c.

M. What is the *imperative Mood*?

S. The *imperative Mood* commands or forbids; as, *run thou* or *you*; *let him run*, *run ye*, *let them run*, &c.

M. What do you mean by the *optative Mood*?

S. The *optative Mood* is known by Expressions *desiring* or *wishing*; as, *I* *wish I could eat*, *I* *wish I could enjoy it*, &c.

M. How may I know the *potential Mood*?

S. The *potential Mood* shews, or sets forth the *Power* of the *Person* or *Thing* *acting*; or else the *Want* of such *Power*, and is further expressed or known by the *Words* *can*, *may*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*, or *ought*; as *I* *can go in and out* when

when I please. He *would* have done it, but his Master *could* not spare him.

M. How is the conjunctive, subjunctive, or conditional Mood known?

S. The *conjunctive* Mood is known by having always a *Conjunction* before it, such as *if*, *and*, *but*, &c. As, I *should* have done it, *if* he and my Uncle had consented. John *and* I took a Walk, *and* *should* have had Pleasure, *but* it rained very hard: Or, *if* you *could* perform your Promise, I *should* be happy, &c.

M. How shall I know the infinitive Mood?

S. The *infinitive* Mood affirms nothing of the *Verb*, but only expresses the *Verb* itself, with the Word *to* before it; as thus: *to love*, *to walk*, *to run*, *to conquer*; are *Verbs* expressing or shewing the *infinitive* Mood.

M. You said just now, that the English have no Mood; pray how then do they express the different Circumstances of Verbs, relating to Persons in different Tenses or Terms?

S. By certain Words; as *can*, *may*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *ought*, *shall*, *should*, &c. Thus; the Possibility of any Thing to *do*, or to be *done*, is expressed by *can* or *would*; the Liberty or Design of the Speaker or Doer, by *may*, or *might*; the Inclination, by *will*, or *would*; and the Necessity of doing a Thing by *must*, or *ought*, *shall*, or *should*.

Of T E N S E S.

M. What do you mean by Tenses?

S. *Tense* in Grammar signifies the different *Times* of an *Action*: That is, the *Tense* shews the *Action* or *Thing* we are doing; the *Thing* or *Action* not quite done, or the *Thing* or *Action* finished or done.

M. Are there then but three Tenses or Times?

S. Strictly speaking there are but three; for all Things are comprehended in the *Time past*, *Time present*, or *Time to come*.

M. But are there no more Tenses or Difference of Times than these three?

S. Yes; these three are divided into six, viz. three Tenses or Times of the *imperfect* Action or Thing not done; and three Tenses of the *perfect* Action or Thing really done or finished.

M. Pray tell me how you make six Tenses?

S. There is one *present*, three *preter*, and two *future* Tenses.

M. Tell me their Names?

S. 1. The *present Tense*. 2. The *preter* or *preter-perfect Tense*. 3. The *preter-imperfect Tense*. 4. The *preter-pluperfect Tense*. 5. The *first future Tense*. 6. The *second future Tense*.

M. How

M. How are these Tenses, or different Times of an Action expressed?

S. The present Tense, or Time of an Action is known by the Words, *do*, *does*, *doth*, or *do*, coming before the Verb; as, *I dine*, *do dine*, or *am now at Dinner*, &c.

2. The preter perfect Tense, or the present Time of the Action finished, is known by the Words *have*, *hast*, *hath*, or *has*; as *I have dined*, or *have done Dinner*, &c.

3. The preter-imperfect Tense, or the preter Time, of the Action not finished, which is known by the Words, *was*, *were*, *did*, *didst*, &c. as *I was then at Dinner*, but had not done, &c.

4. The preter pluperfect Tense, which shews the preter Time of the Action done or finished, and is known by the Words *had*, *hast*, &c. as *I have dined*, or *I have quite done Dinner*, &c.

5. The first future Tense signifies the Time of Action not yet done, but will soon be done or finished; and is known by the Words *shall* or *will*, as, *I shall dine*, but shall not then have done; Or, *I will sing presently*, and *you shall soon hear me*, &c.

6. The second future Tense speaks of Things, or of the Action that is to be finished or done a great while to come; as, *I shall have dined*, and *shall then have done*; or, *I shall dine*, or, *shall have dined hereafter*, &c.

Of Regular V E R B S.

M. What do you mean by a regular Verb?

S. All such Verbs as keep a regular Formation in their Moods or Tenses are called *regular*.

M. Name two or three of these regular Verbs?

S. *To sup*, *to burn*, *to walk*, *to punish*, &c. or, *I sup*, *I burn*, *I walk*, *I punish*, &c. are *regular Verbs*.

M. Why do you call Verbs of this Sort *regular*?

S. Because the Verb itself keeps the same almost in every Person and Tense, save that it sometimes has a Syllable more in some of the Persons, and a Syllable more in some of the Tenses; as also in the *passive Particles*, as you will see more plainly hereafter.

M. Give me an Instance of the regular Verb *to walk*.

S. In the present Tense it runs thus: *I walk*, *you walk*, *he walk*, *they walk*; and in all Places *walk* is the same.

M. And will it be the same in the other Tenses?

S. The Verb itself will then have a Syllable more in the preter Tense, and in the other Tenses formed from the preter. Thus the present Tense is, *I burns* or *do burn*, *I walk*, or *do walk*.

walk, *I sup.* or *do sup.* &c. to which if you add the Syllable [*ed*] you have the preter Tense, as *I burned*, or *did burn*. *I supped*, or *did sup.* &c.

M. But *pray* is [*ed*] to be added in all regular Verbs of the preter Tense?

S. No; for if the present Tense ends in [*e*] then adding [*ed*] only, makes the preter; but still it has another Syllable: Thus, *I dine*, *I love*, &c. in the present make *dined* and *loved* in the preter Tense, except you put the Word *did* to it, then it is, *I dined*, or *did dine*.

Of Irregular VERBS.

M. What do you call irregular Verbs?

S. All such Verbs as are the very same in the preter, as in the present Tense, or such whose present, preter, Tense, and passive Participle (or passive Voice) are quite contrary Words, and irregular Verbs.

M. Name me a few irregular Verbs?

S. These Verbs to *read*, *run*, *fly*, *give*, &c. are irregular Verbs.

M. Why so?

S. Because the preter Tense will not allow of [*ed*] to retain the same Word; but has quite another Word, or else the very same differently pronounced: As,

Present Tense, *I read*, or *did read*.

Preter Tense, *I read*, (pronounced *red*) or *did read*.

Passive Participle*, *read* (pronounced *red*) *I have read*.

* N. B. See more of these under the distinct Head of passive Participle.

M. What do you observe further on irregular Verbs?

S. You see some Verbs are alike in both present and preter Tense; but the Verbs *run*, *fly*, *give*, &c. are quite different in the preter.

Thus in the { *I run*, } Is in the { *I ran*, or *did run*, }
present Tense. { *I fly*, } preter Tense. { *I flew*, or *did fly*. }

{ *I give*, } preter Tense. { *I gave*, or *did give*. }

M. What do you mean by a neuter Verb?

S. A neuter Verb is by some called an *essential* Verb, it being *absolute* in itself, and expresses something to be done, but not who does it; for it has no *Noun* after it, as an active Verb has.

M. How is a neuter Verb known then?

S. By the Word *to* being always placed before it; as, *to stand*, *to run*, *to sleep*, &c.

M. But you say it has no *Noun* after it; pray make that appear.

S. The

S. The Word *to* destroys the *Noun*; for we cannot say *to stand* a Thing, or *to run* a Thing; but in an *active Verb* it takes in another *Subject*, or passes over to some other *Object* or *Thing*, and then has a *Noun* after it, to make a complete Sentence, as *to stand in the Rain, to run a Race, &c.*

Of the auxiliary or helping V E R B S.

M. What do you mean by auxiliary Verbs?

S. They are such Verbs that help or assist other Verbs by being placed before them.

S. The helping Verbs are these, *do, dost, does, or doth, did, didst, have, hast, has, or hath, had, hadst, will, wilt, shall, shalt, may, mayest, can, canst, might, mightest, would, wouldest, should, shouldest, could, couldst, ought, oughtest, let, am, are, is, was, were, be, and then.*

M. What do you observe in the Use of these helping Verbs?

S. *Have, am, or be,* are called *perfect helping Verbs*, and the others are called *defective helping Verbs*.

M. Are not *have, am, and be,* of great Use in the English Tongue?

S. Certainly they are, for they supply the Defect of other Verbs and make the Sentence complete, by being joined to them, or going before them; otherwise they would be deficient in the *Preter Tense* and in the *Passive Participle*.

M. Have these helping Verbs any personal Pronouns? Or how, or by what Means, may they be said to be helping Verbs?

S. The helping Verbs, *have, am, and be,* have personal Pronouns: As, *I have, I am;* or, *we have, ye are,* or *we be;* *they are,* or *they be, &c.*

M. Then *I perceive are and be, may be used the same in the plural, may they not?*

S. In general they may; as, *we are honest Men,* is the same as, *we be honest Men;* but not so modern. See Table XI.

M. But are not these helping Verbs used without Pronouns?

S. The Verbs *have* and *be* have often the Word *to* before them; but *am* nor *are* never have, nor yet its plural; for we often say, *to have, to be;* or *to have been, or to be burned, &c.*

T A B L E VI.

Of the PARTICLES.

Masterr. **W**HAT is a Participle?

Scholar. A Participle is a Part of Speech formed of, or derived from a Verb, and signifies being, doing, or suffering, as a Verb does.

M. How

M. How many Participles are there?

S. Only two, viz. the *active* and the *passive* Participle.

M. How is the active Participle known?

S. The *active* Participle has *ing*, added to the *Verb* itself: Thus, from the *Verbs* to *love*, to *walk*, to *burn*, to *crease*, &c. come the *active* Participles, *loving*, *walking*, *burning*, *creating*, &c.

M. How is the *Passive* Participle formed?

S. In all *regular Verbs* it is no other than the *Verb*, or the *preter Tense* of the *Verb* itself, *done* or *finished*, and ends in *d* or *ed*, as follows:

Regular Verbs and their Participles, &c.

Present Tense, *To love*, *turn*, *create*, &c.

Preter Tense, *loved*, *turned*, *created*, &c.

Passive Participles, *loved*, *turned*, *created*, &c.

Active Participles, *loving*, *turning*, *creating*, &c.

M. Is the *Passive* Participle always so easily known?

S. No; for in *irregular Verbs* it often ends in *t* or *n*, and is quite different from the *Preter Tense*, as follows:

Irregular Verbs with their Participles.

Present Tense, *To blow*, *fall*, *eat*, &c.

Preter Tense, *blew*, *fell*, *ate*, &c.

Passive Participle *blown*, *fallen*, *eaten*, &c.

More irregular Verbs, to read, &c.

Present Tense, *I read*.

Preter Tense *I read* (pronounced *read*) or *did read*.

Passive Participle, *read*, viz. *have read*, or *done reading*.

N. B. Here you see the *Verb* itself (*to read*) is not only the same in the *preter Tense*, but also in the *passive Participle*.

M. How is the whole *passive Voice* made?

S. When the *helping Verbs* *have*, *am*, *be*, &c. are joined to the *Participle*, they make up or complete the *passive Voice*; as *I am loved*, *I am dining*, or *I do dine*; *I have been dining*; *we are burned*; *we have burnt*, &c. &c.

M. Are not some Participles used as *Adjectives*?

S. Yes, often so; as a *learned Prince*, a *loving Husband*, a *charming Child*, &c.

Here follows a *Collection* of some *irregular Verbs*, with their *passive* Participles, very necessary to be known in order to speak good *English*.

Present Tense.	preter Tense.	passive Participle.	Present Tense.	preter Tense.	passive Participle.
Bite,	bit,	bitten.	Fly,	flew,	{ fled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.	Go,	went,	{ flown.
Catch,	catched,	caught.	Know,	knew	gone.
Cleave,	clave,	{ cleft or cloven.	Lie,	lay,	lain.

Present Tense	preter Tense	passive Participles.	Present Tense.	preter Tense	passive Participles.
Do,	did,	done.	Lay,	laid,	lain.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.	Ride,	rid,	rode.
Feed,	fed,		Ring,	rang,	rung
Flee,	fled,		See,	saw,	seen
Shake,	shook,	shaken.	Throw,	threw,	thrown
Shine,	shone,	shined.	Thread,	trod,	trodden.
Shrink,	shrank,	shrunk.			
Speak,	spake,	{ spoke or spoken.	Weep,	wept,	
Spin,	spun,		Win,	won,	
Swear,	swore,	{ swore or sworn.	Work,	wrought,	
Think,	thought		Wring,	wrung,	
			Write,	writ,	{ wrote or written.

T A B L E II.

Of A D V E R B S.

Master. **W**HAT is an Adverb?
Scholar. An Adverb is a Part of Speech joined sometimes to a Verb, to an Adjective, or to a Participle.

M. How are Adverbs formed?

S. Adverbs ending in *ly* are formed from Adjectives; as from *wise*, *swift*, *prudent*, &c. come, *wisely*, *swifly*, *prudently*, &c.

M. Do all Adverbs end in *ly*?

S. No, for there are many more, as follow: *whiz* *already*, *always*, *as*, *asunder*, *by and by*, *upward*, *downward*, *here*, *hereafter*, *heretofore*, *how many*, *how much*, *peradventure*, *rather*, *seldom*, *then*, *thence*, *henceforth*, *thenceforth*, *there*, *thither*, *to-day*, *to-morrow*, *where*, *whether*, *whence*, *while*, *whilst*, *yea*, *yet*, *yesterday*, *yesternight*.

M. How are Adverbs joined to Adjectives?

S. Thus: He is a [very] good Scholar, &c.

M. How are they joined to a Verb?

S. Thus: He loves [sincerely,] They act [prudently] &c.

M. How are they joined to a Participle?

S. Thus: He is a Man [sincerely] striving to do his Duty, &c.

M. Do never two Adverbs directly follow one another?

S. Yes; as they live lovingly, &c.

M. Are not Adverbs sometimes compared like Adjectives?

S. Yes;

S. Yes; but more particularly such as end in *ly*. As, *swifly*, *more swifly*, *most swifly*, &c.

N. B. The Words in the Crotchetts () are the Adverbs.

TABLE VIII.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

Master. **W**HAT is a Conjunction?

Scholar. A Conjunction is a Part of Speech

that joins Sentences together.

M. Name some of the principal Conjunctions.

S. They are as follow: *And*, *as*, *or*, *but*, *for*, *nor*, *not*, *also*, *if*, *although*, *because*, *either*, *except*, *however*, *likewise*, *moreover*, *namely*, *nevertheless*, *otherwise*, *since*, *that*, *therefore*, *thereupon*, *unless*, *whereas*, *wherefore*, &c.

M. Give me an Example of the Conjunction *and* *but*?

S. I have both *Wine* and *Ale*: Or, I have good *Bread*, *Cheese*, and *Butter*, but neither *Meat*, *Fish*, nor *Fowls*, &c.

TABLE IX.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

Master. **W**HAT are Prepositions?

Scholar. Prepositions are certain Words joined to other Words, yet different from the Conjunctions; for they are sometimes separate as well as joined.

M. Have they a different Name then?

S. Yes; those Prepositions that stand separate are called *Prepositions of Apposition*; and those joined to the Noun are called *Prepositions of Composition*.

M. What are the Prepositions of Apposition?

S. They are as these: *Above*, *below*, *beneath*, *about*, *after*, *against*, *among*, *amongst*, *at*, *before*, *between*, *betwixt*, *beyond*, *by*, *in*, *on*, *through*, *into*, *upon*, *out*, *out of*, *on this Side*, *on that Side*, *over*, *under*, *up to*, *with*, *within*, *without*, &c.

M. How are they used?

S. They generally come before the Noun, or if the Noun be left out, it is signified thus: *Beneath the Earth*; *above the Wood*; *after Supper*, &c. Or thus: *Peter was without*, but *I was within*, viz. *Peter was out of Doors*, or *out of the Place*, but *I was in the Place*, &c.

M. Name some of the Prepositions of Composition?

S. They

S. They are as follow, *viz.* *ad*, *en*, *in*, *up*, *after*, *out*, *mis*, *dis*, &c. which being joined to other Words, compose them, and therefore are called *Prepositions of Composition*. Thus, *un*, joined to *done*, is *undone*; *dis*, joined to *grace*, is *disgrace*; and, *mis*, joined to *chief* or *fortune*, become *Mischief*, and *Misfortune*, &c.

T A B L E X.

Of I N T E R J E C T I O N S.

Master. **W**HAT is an Interjection?

Scholar. *Interjections* are certain Words used to declare the sudden *Passion*, *Motions*, or *Transports of the Mind*; either by being *surprized* over much; or by *doubting*, *jeſing*, *wondering*, &c. and generally have a Note of *Admiration* after them.

M. *How many Sorts of Interjections are there?*

S. They may all be comprehended in these two Sorts, *viz.* *solitary* and *passive*, *social* and *active*.

M. *Which are the solitary Interjections?*

S. These, *O!* *Oh!* *ah!* *alas!* *heigh!* *hey-day!* *bark!* *fie!* *O fie!* *O brave!* *O strange!* *good Sir!* *Sirrah!* *tush!* *pish!* *Woe**!

M. *Which are the social Interjections?*

S. They denote *crying out* in a softer Manner, and seem to express *Love*, as, *ho brave boys!* *Soho!* And sometimes command; as, *here, you Woman!* And sometimes neither, as, *ha, ba! hush! silence! behold! prythee! &c.*

* *Woe* is a Substantive; as *Woe is me: Or I am in Woe or Mifery.*

T A B L E XI.

Some Observations on the foregoing Rules, by Way of Exercise.

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

1. **T**HO' the *English Tongue* consists of nine Parts of Speech, yet some Authors have contracted them into less Compass, that the Mind may be the less burthened. Thus Mr. *Lane*, Dr. *Turner*, *Dyche*, &c. have reduced them into four Parts only, *viz.* *Substantives*, *Adjectives*, *Verbs*, and *Participles*: And, in short, a Knowledge of these four Parts of Speech only, will give a young Scholar a sensible Insight into his own Language; for they being well understood, the Rest will soon follow.

They

Thus: *The Wicked are overthrown; but the House of the Righteous shall stand.* Prov. xii. v. 7. The Words *Wicked*, *House*, and *Righteous*, are Substantives, because the Article *The* is just before them; *Are* is a Verb of the third Person plural *they are Overthrown* is the *passive Participle* of the Verb *overthrown*; *But* is a *Conjunction* that joins the two Sentences, and compares the State of one with the other. *Of* is a *Preposition or Participle*; *Stand* is a *Verb* of the third Person singular and *future Tense*, governed by the *Helping Verb*, *shall*, viz. *it shall stand*, i. e. their *House*, *it shall stand*, &c.

But according to the second Method, with those that make but *four* Parts of Speech; the Words *the*, *but*, *of*, and *shall*, are *Participles*.

2. Of the singular and plural Verb or Number, &c.

Never put *s* at the End of a Verb, without it be in the third Person singular: and then *s* or else *eth*, must always be added: Thus; *he eats* or *he drinks*, *he eateth* or *drinketh*; but we never say *we eats* or *they drinks*.

3. Of the Verbs *is* and *are*.

It is very common to use the Verb *is* for *are*, which comes I imagine from Custom, or rather from the Want of Observation, and sometimes it passes pretty well: As, how many Apples *is* there? instead of how many *are* there
—*Here is Twenty*— instead of *here are Twenty**.

4. In all Sentences, when the Verb *is* or *are*, govern several Substantives, they may be both indifferently used and that with good Sense; as thus, *Here is taught Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, &c.* which is as good Grammar, as, *Here are taught, &c.* for they being all distinct Things, *is* has a Relation to all separately.

5. A great many Things comprehended in *one*, ought rather to have the Verb *is* than *are*, viz. *A Multitude is coming. This People is a rebellious People, &c.*

6. When the Verb *is* or *are*, lie pretty far from the Substantive, and in a long Sentence, they will either of them read very well; so that a good Grammarian may easily make a false Concord. For Instance, suppose I had a great Number of Bottles, Fowls, or any such Thing, and somebody should say, *where are all your Bottles—Part of them are*

* N. B. All contracted Words used with an Apostrophe are Exceptions to this Rule—Thus, *Here's Twenty*; *There's Forty*, are expressed instead of *there are Twenty*; *there are Forty*, &c.

gone to France; Part of them are sent to Germany, and Part are at Home.—Here the Verb *are* passes very well, because Bottles are of the plural Number; but the Word *Part* governs the Verb, and being but one Part (though many Bottles) should have the Verb *is*; thus Part of them *is* sent to Germany, &c.

Some Persons make a great Bustle, and tell you that 'tis impossible to spell or write good *English* without being well acquainted with *Latin*; nor can you, say they, know the *nominative Word* to the Verb without it: But we are now quite convinced of the contrary, having a perfect *Grammar* of our own: And it would be well for the *Latin Schools* if the Youth first knew the Rudiments of their own Tongue: For daily Experience shews, that it is not any one particular Language, but Observation and Practice, that makes a Person write and spell well. Witness Mr. *Lane*, Mr. *Greenwood*, Dr. *Turner*, Dr. *Watts*, and many others.—[See the Preface.]

8. As for the nominative Word to the Verb, there is one infallible Rule to know it by; and that is, after you have read any Sentence, ask a Question who did such a Thing? Or what is such a Thing? and the Answer lets you know the *nominative Word* or *Sentence*; thus, *God punishes the Wicked*. Who punishes the Wicked? *God*; therefore *God* is the *nominative Word* to the Verb *punish*.

Again, a true and faithful Servant will *perform* or *do* his Master's Business behind his Back, as well or better than he would before his Face.—Who would do his Master's Business better behind his Back than before his Face?—A true and faithful Servant—Here true and faithful Servant is the *nominative Word* or *Sentence* to the Verb *perform* or *do*.

Remember in the *comparative* and *superlative* Degree of *Adjectives*, that you never use the Words *more* or *most*; that is, never say, *more wiser*, *more stronger*; nor never *most wisest*, or *most strongest*, &c.

10. The Word *some* is both *singular* and *plural*, according to the Sentence; as give me *some* Apples, means, give me as many as you please, but more than *one*; but when we say give me *some one* or *other* of those Apples, it means any one, and leaves the Choice to the Will or Fancy of the Giver.

11. There is this Difference between *are* and *be*, viz. *are* is never used in the third Person singular; but *be* is used in all the Persons; and in the *Conditional* or *Imperative* Mood, it is better to use *be* than *are*: Thus, if you *be* there, I will

I will be there: Or let them be where they will, we will be there.

12. There are many other Things necessary to be known; but as I am sensible that many Thousands who call themselves Scholars, are quite ignorant of what I have here treated of, let me persuade you then (first of all) to make yourselves Masters of what I have said; for I intend to treat more largely upon this Subject hereafter, if Health and the more necessary Business of Life will allow of it.

P A R T III.

Containing a select Collection of Words of two, three, and four Syllables, accented, explained, and divided into three distinct Classes, for the more ready and easy understanding the three principal Parts of Speech, *viz.* *Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs*: Being an useful Pocket Companion, for such as would understand what they read and write.

T A B L E I.

Noun Substantives of two Syllables, accented and explained, whose Accents are the same till altered by a Dash (') on the contrary Syllables.

N. B. If you cannot find the Words of two Syllables in this Table, look in the next two Tables, among the Adjectives or Verbs.

☞ Substantives should be wrote with a Capital Letter.

A bbess, a Governess of an Abbey.	An-gel, a Spirit
Abbey, a Monastery	Angle, a Corner
Abbot, Governor of an Abbey	An-nals, yearly Chronicles
Ab-stract, a short Account	An-them, a divine Song
Ac-cent, the Tone of the Voice	An-vil, a Smith's Iron
Ac-céss, Admittance, Approach	As-pect, Countenance
Ac-cord, Agreement	Auf-tin a Man's Name
Ac-count, Esteem, Reckoning	B
Ac-compts, Book-keeping	Ba-bóon a Kind of Monkey
Ac-tor, a Doer of a Thing	Bádg-er, a Beast
Ad-dér, a Serpent	Bank-er, a Trader in Money
Ad-dréss, Application	Bank-rupt, a broken Person
An-chor, an Instrument to fasten a Ship	Ban-ner, an Ensign or Standard
	Bap-tist, one who baptizes
	Ba-ron, a Nobleman
	Bed-lam, a House for mad People
	Be-ryl,

Be-ryl, a precious Stone
 Be-ver, the Name of a Beast
 Bi-got, a Superstitious Person
 Bil-let, a Ticket
 Bil-low, a Wave
 Bi-shop, Head of the Clergy
 Bit-tern, a Bird so called
 Blan-ket, a Covering for a Bed
 Blem-ish, a Spot, Disgrace
 Blis-ter, a watery Bladder
 Blos-som, a Flower
 Bon-net, a Sort of a Cap
 Bor-der, an Edge
 Bo-rough, a Town Corporate
 Bot-tom, the under Side
 Boun-ty, Generosity
 Bow-els, the Guts
 Bre-vet, a Pope's Bull
 Bride-groom, a new married
 Man
 Bride-well, an House of Cor-
 rection
 Brim-stone, a Mineral
 Bro-thel, a Bawdy-House
 Brown-ists, Independants
 Brush-wood, small Wood
 Buck-et, a Vessel to carry Water
 Buck-ler, a Piece of Armour
 Buck-ram, stiff Cloth
 Bud-get, a Bag
 Buf-foon, a Jester
 Bul-wark, a strong Fort
 Bur-then, a Load
 Bus-tard, a large Bird
 But-ler, a Servant
 But-tress, a Prop or Pillar
 Buz-zard, a Bird so called

C

Ca-bàl, a Gang of Persons
 Cá-bage, a Plant
 Cab-bin, a Room in a Ship
 Ca-ble, a Rope
 Ca-dence, Fall of the Voice
 Ca-lash, an open Chariot
 Cam-phire, a Drug or Gum

Cá-nal, an artificial River
 Cán-cer, a Sore
 Can-dour, Sincerity
 Can-non, a great Gun
 Ca-non, a Rule or Church
 Law
 Ca-nóo, an Indian Boat
 Can-va^c, coarse Cloth
 Ca-pers, a Pickle
 Ca-price, Humour
 Car-bine, a short Gun
 Cár-cass, a dead Body
 Ca-réer, full Speed
 Car-go, the Loading of a Ship
 Car-pet, a Floor Cloth
 Caf-cáde, a Water-fall
 Cál-ment, a Window that
 opens
 Caf-lock, a Priest's Garment
 Caf-tle, a strong Place
 Cau-dle, a Liquor to drink
 Ca-vern, an Hollow under
 Ground
 Cause-way, a raised Passage
 Cen-ter, the middle Point
 Cen-try, a Watch-Man
 Ces-for, a Maker of Rates
 Cha-lice, a Communion Cup
 Cha-pel, a Place of Worship
 Chap-ter, a Division
 Char-ter, a Grant
 Chat-tels, Goods
 Ches-nut, a Fruit
 Chil-blain, a sore Swelling
 Chi-sel, an Iron Tool so called
 Cho-rus, singing together
 Cin-ders, Ashes, Dust
 Cy-pher, such as (o) Nothing
 Cir-cle, a round Figure
 Cis-tern, a Vessel for Water
 Cit-ron, a Kind of Lemon
 Cla-mour, Noise
 Cla-ret, Red Wine
 Cli-ent, one that employs a
 Lawyer
 Cli-mate,

Climate, a certain Space of the Earth
 Clois-ter, a religious House
 Clo-set, a small Room
 Clo-ver, a Sort of Grass
 Clas-ter, a Bunch
 Clys-ter, a Purge backwards
 Cob-ler, a Bungler
 Cod-lin, an Apple
 Cof-fee, an Indian Berry
 Cof-fer, a Chest
 Cof-fin, a Case for dead Persons
 Coin-age, making of Money
 Col-lege, a Place for Learning
 Col-on, a Stop mark'd thus (:)
 Co-lour, the outside Appearance of any Thing, also Pretence
 Co-lumn, a Pillar
 Com-ma, a small Stop thus (,)
 Co-met, a blazing Star
 Com-ment, an Interpretation
 Com-merce, Trade
 Com-pact, Agreement
 Com-pass, a mathematical Instrument
 Con-céit, Fancy, or Imagination
 Cón-cord, Agreement
 Con-fines, Bounds, Limits
 Con-flict, a Combat
 Con-flux, a flowing together
 Con-gress, a meeting together
 Con-quest, Victory
 Con-sent, Agreement
 Cón-sort, a Companion
 Con-tact, Touch
 Con-vent, a religious House
 Con-vex, the outside Part
 Co-quèt, an amorous Fellow
 Co-quette, an amorous Girl
 Cór-al, a red Stone
 Cor-net, an Ensign
 Cor-nish, a Moulding
 Cor-sair, a Sea Robber
 Cot-ton, woolly Stuff
 Co-vert, a shady Place
 Coun-tess, an Earl's Wife
 Coun-try, a Kingdom
 Coun-ty, Part of a Kingdom
 Cou-rage, Valour
 Cou-ránt, a Dance
 Ców-ard, one who fears to fight
 Cox-comb, a conceited Fellow
 Cre-dit, Reputation
 Cri-tick, a nice Censurer
 Crys-tal, a precious Stone
 Cu-bit, 1 Foot, 9 Tenths
 Cud-gel, a Staff
 Cul-ture, Husbandry
 Cu-pid, God of Love
 Cu-rate, an inferior Priest
 Cur-rent, running Stream
 Cut-ler, Knife-Maker, &c.
 Cy-nick, a sour crabbed Fellow
 Cy-press, a Tree so called

D

Dag-ger, a short Sword
 Da-gon, the Philistines God
 Da-mask, flowered Silk
 Dan-drift, Scurf
 Dan-ger, Hazard
 Dar-nel, a Weed so called
 Das-tard, a Coward
 Dea-con, a Minister or Servant
 De-bate, a Dispute
 Débt-or, one that owes Money
 De-céit, a Cheat
 De-cree, an Order
 De-fault, Want, Omission
 De-fect, Blemish
 De-fence, Resistance
 De-gree, Advancement
 Dé-ism, denying of Religion
 De-light, Joy
 Dé-luge, a Flood
 De-scent, a going down
 De-sign, an Invention

Def-pite, *Envoy*
 De-tail, *the Particulars*
 Di-et, *Food, also an Assembly*
 Dis-gust, *a Distaste, or Dislike*
 Dog-grel, *pitiful Poetry*
 Dol-lar, *a foreign Coin*
 Dol-phine, *a Fish so called*
 Do-tage, *Doating*
 Dó-zen, *Twelve*
 Dra-per, *one that sells Cloth*
 Drop-sy, *a watery Humour*
 Drudg-er, *an Oyster Fisher*
 Drug-get, *Woollen Stuff*
 Drug-gist, *one that deals in Drugs*
 Du-el, *a Fight between two Persons*

E

È-a-gle, *a Bird so called*
 Ease-ment, *a Refreshing*
 E-cho, *resounding of a Voice*
 E-clipse, *a Defect of Light*
 E-dict, *a Proclamation*
 Ef-fects, *Goods*
 E-gress, *a going forth*
 En-gine, *an Instrument*
 En-voy, *a Messenger*
 En-vy, *Spite*
 Er-rand, *a Message*
 Es-fence, *Substance, Being*
 E-vént, *Issue, Success*
 Ex-ile, *Banishment*
 Ex-it, *Departure*
 Ex-pansé, *the Firmament*
 Ex-pence, *Cost, Charge*
 Ex-ploit, *a manly Action*
 Ex-tent, *Compass*

F

Fa-brick, *a Building*
 Far-thing, *a Piece of Money*
 Fa-thom, *a Measure of six Feet*
 Fa-tigue, *Weariness*
 Fi-gure, *Shape*
 Fa-vour, *Relish*

Flem-nig, *Native of Flanders*
 Flex-ture, *a Bending*
 Flò-rift, *one skilled in Flowers*
 Flu-id, *a thin flowing Body*
 Fo-rest, *a large woody Place*
 For-ger, *a Counterfeiter*
 For-tress, *a fortified Place*
 Foun-tain, *the Source or Head*
 Frac-ture, *the breaking of a Bone*
 Frag-ment, *a broken Piece*
 Fren-sy, *Madness*
 Fri-day, *the sixth Day*
 Fri-gate, *a small Ship*
 Fro-lick, *a merry Prank*
 Fur-nace, *a Copper*
 Fur-row, *a Trench*

G

Gàug-ing, *measuring Casks*
 Gal-lon, *4 Quarts*
 Ga-mut, *Scale of Musick*
 Gan-green, *a Mortification*
 Gar-ment, *a Coat*
 Gar-ret, *the uppermost Room*
 Ga-zette, *a News-paper*
 Gher-kins, *pickled Cucumbers*
 Gi-ant, *a very large Person*
 Gib-bet, *a Gallows*
 Glut-ton, *a greedy Eater*
 Gos-pel, *the New Testament*
 Gos-sip, *a tattling Woman*
 Gram-mar, *a Book of Instructions*
 Gran-deur, *Greatness or Power*

H

Gri-máce, *Hypocrisy*
 Gris-tle, *a bony Substance*
 Grudg-ing, *Sparing*
 Gui-dance, *guiding, leading*
 Guil-der, *a Coin, Value 2s.*
 Gut-ter, *a Sink, or Drain*

H

Hà-bit, *Custom, Cloathing*
 Ha-rangue, *a public Speech*
 Hár-bour,

Hár-bour, *Lodging, or a Place for Ships to ride at Anchor in*

Hár-lot, *a lewd Woman*

Har-ness, *Horse Attire*

Har-vest, *Reaping Time*

Hat-chet, *a small Ax*

Ha-vock, *Destruction*

Héa-then, *an Idolator*

Hei-fer, *a young Cow*

Hel-met, *an Head Piece*

Hem-lock, *a poisonous Plant*

Her-ald, *an Officer*

Her-bal, *a Book of Plants*

Her-mit, *a solitary Person*

He-ron, *a Water Fowl*

Hire-ling, *one who takes Wages*

Ho-mage, *Submission*

Ho-nour, *Respect*

Hor-ror, *Dread*

Hu-mour, *Fancy*

Hun-ger, *Want of Food*

Hys-sop, *an Herb*

J and I

Jár-gon, *Gibberish or Jangling*

I-mage, *a Picture or Statue*

Im-port, *Meaning*

Im-post, *Tax*

Im-pulse, *a strong Persuasion*

In-cest, *unlawful Marriage*

In-come, *Rent, Revenue*

In-dex, *a Hand, or Mark*

In-quest, *Inquiry, Search*

In-sect, *a small living Creature*

In-sult, *an Affront*

In-trigue, *a Plot*

K

Kén-nel, *Water-Course*

Ker-nel, *Inside of a Nut*

Ker-sey, *coarse Cloth*

Kid-der, *a Carrier*

Knuc-kle, *a Joint*

L

Lán-cet, *a Surgeon's Instrument*

Lan-guage, *Speech*

Lat-chet, *Part of the Shoe*

Le-gate, *Pope's Ambassador*

Le-gend, *a fabulous Writing*

Li-bel, *a scandalous Writing*

Li-cence, *Leave*

Lim-ner, *a Painter*

Li-quid, *a flowing Body*

Lo-gick, *the Art of Reasoning*

Lu-cre, *Gain*

Lus-tre, *Brightness*

M

Ma-chine, (pronounced Ma-sheen) *an Engine*

Ma-dam, *a Title of Honour*

Mag-net, *the Load-stone*

Mai-den, *a young Woman*

Man-chet, *a Piece of Bread*

Man-date, *a Command*

Man-tle, *a Cloak*

Mar-gin, *the Brim or Edge*

Ma-tron, *a motherly Woman*

Max-im, *a Principle*

May-or, *a Magistrate*

Me-dal, *a Coin*

Mem-brane, *a thin Skin*

Me-rit, *Worth*

Mes-sage, *an Errand*

Me-tal, *Gold and Silver, &c.*

Mim-ick, *a Mocker*

Mi-nute, *a short Space of Time*

Mir-rour, *a Looking Glass*

Mis-chief, *Hurt*

Mi-ser, *a covetous Fellow*

Mi-tre, *a Bishop's Cap*

Mix-ture, *a mingling*

Mo-del, *Frame or Fashion*

Mo-ment, *an Instant, also a Thing of Concern*

Mo-tive, *Persuasion*

Mot-to, *an Emblem*

Moun-tain, *an Hill*

Mu-sic, *Harmony*

Mus-tard, *a small Seed*

Na-

N

Ná-tive, *one born in the Land*
 Na-ture, *Disposition*
 Na-vel, *a Part of the Belly*
 Na-vy, *a Fleet of Ships*
 Ni-tre, *Saltpetre, &c.*
 Non-age, *under Age*
 No-vel, *new, also a Story*
 Nur-ture, *Nourishing*
 Nu-sance, *Annoyance*

O.

Ob-ject, *that which presents itself*
 Ob-long, *a long Square*
 O-dour, *sweet Scent or Smell*
 O-men, *a Sign or Token*
 Or-gan, *an Instrument of Music*
 Or-phán, *a fatherless Child*
 O-val, *an Egg-like Figure*
 Out-rage, *a violent Affront*

P

Pac-quet, *a Parcel or Vessel*
 Pa-gan, *an Heathen*
 Pain-ter, *one who paints*
 Pa lace, *a Court*
 Pa-late, *the Roof of the Mouth*
 Pal-sy, *a Disease*
 Pa-nick, *(Fear) on a sudden*
 Pá-pist, *a Roman Catholick*
 Parch-ment, *a Skin to write on*

Parf-ley, *an Herb*
 Pas-time, *Sport*
 Pas-tor, *a Minister*
 Pa-tent, *a Grant from the King*

Pea-sant, *a Country Fellow*
 Peb-bles, *small Stones*
 Pri-mer, *a little Book*
 Prin-cess, *Prince's Wife*
 Pro-blem, *a Question*
 Pro-cess, *Proceeding*
 Proc-tor, *a spiritual Officer*
 Pro-duct, *the Thing produced*
 Pro-gress, *a going forward*

Pro-je&t, *a Contrivance*
 Pro-logue, *a Speech before Hand*
 Pro-phe&t, *an inspired Person*
 Prof-pe&t, *a View*
 Pro-xy, *a Deputy*
 Pur-port, *Meaning*
 Pur-pose, *a Design*
 Pur-suit, *running after, Diligence*
 Pe-nance, *Mortification*
 Per-fume, *a sweet Scent*
 Phan-tom, *a Ghost*
 Phœ-nix, *a rare Bird*
 Phy-sick, *a Medicine*
 Pic-kle, *a Preserve*
 Pic-ture, *a Representation*
 Pi-lot, *a Sea Guide*
 Pin-nace, *a small Sea Vessel*
 Pi-rate, *a Sea Robber*
 Pi-smire, *an Ant*
 Plain-tiff, *he who complaineth*
 Plas-ter, or Plai-ster, *a Cover*
 Pre-cept, *Command*
 Fre-cinct, *a particular Jurisdiction*

Pre-láte, *a Bishop*
 Pre-lude, *Entrance*
 Pre-ténce, *Excuse*
 Pre-text, *Pretence*
 Pri-mate, *chief Archbishop*

Q

Quá-drant, *fourth Part*
 Quár-rel, *Strife*
 Qui-ver, *a Case for Arrows*
 Quo-rum, *a superior Justice*
 Quo-ta, *a Share of*

R

Rab-ble, *Mob*
 Ra-dix, *a Root*
 Rai-ment, *a Garment*
 Rai-fin, *a dried Grape*
 Ran-cour, *Malice*
 Ran-dom, *Uncertainty*
 Ra-pine, *Robbery*
 Rap-ture, *Transport of Mind*

Rash-ness, *Hastiness*
 Ra-zor, *an Instrument to shave*
 Re-céipt, *a Discharge*
 Re-cels, *a withdrawing*
 Ré-cord, *Register*
 Rec-tor, *the Parson of a Parish*
 Re-flux, *a flowing back*
 Re-fuge, *a Place of Safety*
 Re-gárd, *Respect*
 Ré-liet, *a Widow*
 Re-lief, *Assistance*
 Re-nown, *Fame*
 Re-past, *a Meal*
 Ré-spite, *a Delay for some Time*
 Re-sult, *Conclusion*
 Re-venge, *Satisfaction*
 Re-view, *an Examination*
 Rhú-barb, *a purging Plant*
 Rid-dle, *a dark Saying*
 Ri-gour, *Harshness, Strictness*
 Ri-ot, *Tumult, Noise*
 Ro-mance, *a figned Story*
 Rúb-bish, *Refuse, Dirt*
 Rub-rick, *the Church Service*
 Rup-ture, *a Breaking*

S

Sáb-bath, *a Day of Rest*
 Sa-ble, *a rich Fur*
 Sa-lad, *a Sallet*
 Sam-phire, *the Name of a Plant*
 Sam-ple, *a Pattern*
 San-dal, *a Sort of Shoe*
 Sap-phire, *a costly Stone*
 Sar-casm, *a Scoff or Taunt*
 Sat-chel, *a Bag for Books*
 Sat-tin, *a Sort of Silk*
 Sa-turn, *one of the Planets*
 Scab-bard, *Sheath*
 Scan-dal, *Offence, ill Name*
 Scep-ter, *a Royal Staff*
 Scep-tick, *a Disbeliever*
 Sche-dule, *(pronounced Se-dule) an additional Writing annexed to a Will or Deed*
 Scho-lar, *a learned Person*

Sci-ence, *Knowledge*
 Scoún-drel, *a rascally Fellow*
 Scrip-tures, *the Old and New Testament*
 Sci-on, *a Graft*
 Scru-ple, *a Doubt*
 Sculp-ture, *Engraving*
 Scur-vy, *a Disease, also naughty*
 Seg-ment, *a Piece cut off*
 Ser-pent, *a venomous Creature*
 Sex-ton, *a Church Officer*
 Sham-bles, *Butcher's Stalls*
 Shar-per, *a Cheat*
 She-kel, *a Jewish Coin*
 Si-byls, *certain Prophets*
 Sig-nal, *a Sign given*
 Sig-net, *a Seal set in a Ring*
 Si-ren, *a Mermaid*
 Slo-ven, *a nasty Fellow*
 Slug-gard, *a slothful Person*
 Sock-et, *Part of a Candlestick*
 Son-net, *an Italian Poem*
 So-phist, *a subtile Disputer*
 Sor-row, *Grief*
 Spar-row, *a Bird*
 Spec-tre, *an Apparition*
 Spiké nard, *a sweet Plant*
 Spí-nage, *an Herb*
 Spin-net, *a musical Instrument*
 Spin-ster, *a Maiden Woman*
 Splin-ter, *a Shiver of Wood*
 Spon-ser, *a Surety*
 Squir-rel, *a small Beast*
 Sta-tue, *an Image*
 Sta-tute, *a Law*
 Sta-ture, *Shape, Size*
 Stew-ard, *an Overseer*
 Stick-ler, *a Zealot*
 Sti-pend, *a Salary*
 Stir-rup, *belonging to a Saddle*
 Sto-mach, *a Part of the Body*
 Sto-rage, *Warehouse-Room*
 Sto-ry, *a Tale*
 Strea-mer, *a Flag*
 Strip-ling, *a young Man*

Struc-ture, *a Building*
 Strum-pet, *a bold Harlot*
 Stub-ble, *Stalks of Corn*
 Stu-dent, *one who studies*
 Sub-stance, *Wealth*
 Sub-urbs, *Out-parts of a City*
 Suc-cess, *good Luck*
 Suc-cour, *Help, Assistance*
 Suff-rage, *a Vote*
 Sui-tor, *a Requester of a Favour*
 Sul-phur, *Brimstone*
 Sum-mer, *one Half of the Year*
 Sum-mit, *the highest Part*
 Sure-ty, *Safety, Bail*
 Sur-faee, *the Outside*
 Sur-feit, *an Indisposition*
 Sur-prize, *Astonishment*
 Swal-low, *a Bird*
 Sym-bol, *a Badge or Mark*
 Symp-tom, *a Sign or Token*
 Sy-nod, *an Assembly of Ministers*
 Sys-tem, *a proper Representation*

. T .

Ta-ble, *an Index to a Book, &c.*
 Tay-lor, *a Maker of Cloaths*
 Ta-lent, *(of Gold) worth 5475 l.*
 Tal-low, *melted Fat*
 Tal-lon, *a Claw*
 Tan-kard, *a Mug with a Lid*
 Tan-ner, *one who tans Hides*
 Ta-per, *a long Wax Light, &c.*
 Tap-ter, *a Drawer of Liquors*
 Tar-get, *a Shield*
 Tas-sel, *a Bunch of Fringe*
 Ta-vern, *an House well known*
 Tem-per, *natural Disposition*
 Tem-pest, *a Storm*
 Ten-ant, *one who hires*
 Te-net, *a Doctrine or Opinion*

Ten-ter, *an Hook*
 Ter-raf, *a Bank of Earth*
 Ter-ror, *Fright*
 Tes-ter, *Part of a Bed*
 Tet-ter, *an Humour*
 Tex-ture, *Composition*
 Thic-ket, *a Placefull of Bushes*
 This-tle, *a prickly Plant*
 Thresh-er, *a Beater out of Corn*
 Thun-der, *a Noise in the Air*
 Thurs-day, *the 5th Day*
 Tic-ket, *a small Note*
 Ti-ger, *a furious Beast*
 Tim-ber, *Wood for Building*
 Tim-brel, *a musical Instrument*
 Tinc-ture, *a Stain or Dye*
 Tin-der, *burnt Rags*
 Tin-ker, *a Mender of Brass*
 To-ken, *a Gift*
 Ton-nage, *a Duty to the King*
 To-pick, *Head of a Discourse*
 Tor-rent, *a violent Stream*
 Tor-toise, *a Shell Creature*
 Tow-el, *a Wiping Cloth*
 Tow-er, *a Castle*
 Traf-fick, *Trade*
 Trai-tor, *guilty of Treason*
 Tran-script, *a Copy*
 Tran-fit, *a Pass*
 Tra-vail, *labouring Pains*
 Tre-a-cle, *a Medicine*
 Tre-a-son, *Disloyalty*
 Tre-a-sure, *Riches, Goods*
 Tre-a-tise, *a Discourse*
 Tre-mour, *a Trembling*
 Tren-ches, *deep Ditches*
 Tri-bune, *a Magistrate*
 Tri-bute, *a Tax*
 Trim-mer, *a Sharper*
 Troop-er, *a Horse Soldier*
 Tro-phy, *a Sign of Victory*
 Trow-el, *a Tool to spread Mortar*
 Trum-pet, *a warlike Instrument*
 Trus-tee, *a Guardian*

Tri-al, an Examination
 Tues-day, the third Day
 Tu-lip, a Flower
 Tu-mour, a Swelling
 Tu-mult, a Riot
 Tun-nel, a Thing well known
 Tur-key, a Fowl
 Tur-nip, a white Root
 Tur-ret, a small Tower
 Tur-tle, a Bird
 Tu-tor, an Instructor
 Twi-light, neither Day nor
 Night
 Ty-rant, a cruel Governor
 Ty-ro, a young Beginner
 V and U
 Vâ-grant, an idle Person
 Val-iens, short Curtains
 Val-ley, a low Part
 Va-lour, Courage
 Va-lue, Worth or Price
 Va-pour, Steam
 Var-let, a Knave
 Var-nish, a glossy Paint
 Vas-sal, a Slave
 Ud-der, Dug of a Cow
 Vel-lum, Calf's Skin Parch-
 ment
 Vel-vet, fine Silk Manufacture
 Ve-nom, Poison
 Ve-nus, the Goddess of Beauty
 Ver-di-st, the Report of Juries
 Ver-dure, Greenness
 Ver-juice, the Juice of Crabs,
 &c.
 Ver-min, hurtful Creatures
 Vir-tue, Grace or moral Honesty
 Ves-tel, a small Ship, &c.
 Ves-tals, a Sort of Priestesses
 Ves-try, a Place in the Church
 Ves-ture, Cloathing
 Vi-al, a small Glass Bottle
 Vi-car, a Deputy
 Vi-count, next Degree to Earl
 Vic-tim, a Sacrifice
 Vic-tor, a Conqueror
 Vi-gour, Strength
 Vil-lage, a small Town
 Vil-lain, a Rogue
 Vint-ner, a Seller of Wine
 Vi-per, a venomous Creature
 Vir-gin, a chaste Maiden
 Vir-tue, Quality, Efficacy, &c.
 Vis-age, Countenance
 Vis-or, a Spy
 Vi-zard, a Masque
 Ul-cer, a running Sore
 Um-pire, a third Person
 Un-cle, a Father's Brother
 Vol-ley, a Discharge of Guns
 Vo-lume, a complete Book
 Voy-age, a Passage by Sea
 Ur-chin, an unlucky Child
 U-rine, a Person's Water
 U-sage, Custom
 Ush-er, an under Master
 Vul-can, a Pagan God
 W
 Wâ-fer, to seal Letters with
 Wag-gon, a Carriage
 Wain-scot, thin Boards fixed
 to a Wall
 Wal-let, a travelling Bag
 Wal-nut, a large Nut
 Wal-ter, a Man's Name
 War-den, a Guardian or
 Keeper
 Ward-robe, a Place for
 Cloaths
 War-far, a military Expe-
 dition
 War-rant, a written Order
 War-ren, a Place for Rabbits
 Wea-pon, a Thing for De-
 fence
 Wea-ther, the Change of Air
 Wea-ver, one who weaves
 Weé-sel, a little wild Crea-
 ture
 Wher-ry, a small Boat
 Wick-et, a little Gate
 Wi-dow,

Wi-dow, one whose Husband
is dead
Wil-low, a Tree so called
Wood-ock, a Bird well
known
Wrest-ling, an Exercise

Y
Yeo-man, a common Man
Young-ster, a young Fellow
Z
Zea-lot, a zealous Person
Ze-nith, a Point over Head

T A B L E II.

Noun Adjectives, accented and explained.

*N. B. Those Words of two Syllables, that you cannot find here, look for in
Table I. or Table III.*

☞ The following Words should be wrote with small Letters, except at the beginning of Sentences, or after a full Stop.

A

A B-je^{ct}, mean, base
A-br^{upt}, unseasonable
Ab-sent, not present
Ab-tr^{use}, secret, difficult
Ab-surd, foolish
A-cute, ingenious
Ad-junct, joined to
Ad-verse, not prosperous
A-dult, full grown
A-gile, quick, nimble
A-lert, brisk
A-n-^{ti}que, strange, ancient
Ar-dent, zealous
Au-g^{ust}, sacred

B

Bar-bed, bearded
Be-nign, courteous
Blight-ed, blasted
Boor-ish, clownish
Bra-ced, joined together
Braw-ny, sinewy, also lusty
Bru-mal, Winter like
Bul-bous, roundish
Bul-ky, big

C

Ca-lid, hot
Cal-lous, grilly, hard
Cal-low, unfledged
Can-did, sincere
Car-nal, fleshly
Caus-tick, searing, burning

Child-ish, Child like
Ci-vil, courteous
Cle-ver, nice, ingenious
Clot-^{ted}, in Lumps
Com-plex, difficult
Con-cave, hollow
Con-cise, short
Con-dign, deserved
Con-trite, penitent
Cor-rect, without Fault
Cos-tive, bound in Body
Craf-ty, cunning

D

Dain-ty, nice in Diet
De-cent, becoming
De-mure, over mannerly
De-vout, Godly
Dire-ful, terrible, cursed
Dis-junct, disjoined
Di-vers, sundry, several
Di-verse, different
Di-vine, heavenly
Dole-ful, mournful
Dor-mant, useless, sleeping
Drow-sy, sleepy, heavy
Duc-tile, apt to draw out

E

Ea-ger, earnest
Ear-nest, steadfast
En-tire, whole
E-pic, heroic, stately
E-qual, even

Ex-áct, nice, curious

Ex-empt, free from

Ex-pér-t, cunning

Ex-tinct, put out, dead

F

Fa-cí-le, easy to be done

Fée-ble, weak

Fer-tile, fruitful

Fick-le, given to change

Fi-nite, that which has an End

Fla-grant, manifest

Fled-ged, covered with Feathers

Flo-rid, eloquent, flourishing

Flù-ent, eloquent in Speeck

Fo-reign, outlandish

For-lorn, helpless, forsaken

For-mal, affected

Fra-grant, of a sweet Smell

Frit-gid, cold

Fru-gal, thrifty

Fu-ture, Time to come

G

Gál-lant, brave, genteel

Gau-dy, fine, gay

Gen-teel, neat, fine, gallant

Gen-tle, civil, mild, also tame

Gid-dy, wild, inconsiderate

H

Hand-some, comely

Háugh-ty, proud

Hea-dy, strong, self-will'd

Hec-tick, consumptive

Hein-ous, hateful

Ho-neft, just

Hor-rid, dreadful

Hof-tile, Enemy like

Hu-máne, courteous, very kind

Hùm-ble, modest

Hu-mid, moist

I

Im-mense, exceeding great

In-firm, weak

In-nate, inbred

K

Kná-vish, deceitful, cheating

L

Lan guid, weak, faint

La-tent, lying hid

Lim-pid, clear

Lo-cal, belonging to a Place

Lof-ty, high

Lu-cid, bright

Ly-ric, belonging to the Harp

M

Ma-gic, black, devilish

Maim-ed, hurt

Má-ture, perfect

Migh-ty, powerful

Mi-nute, small

Mo dern, new

Mo-dish, fashionable

Mons-trous, prodigious

Mo-ral, belonging to Manners

Mun-dane, worldly

N

Ner-vous, finewy

Ne-ther, lower

Neu-ter, of neither Side

Ni-trous, consisting of Nitre or Salt

No-cent, hurtful

Noi-some, loathsome

O

Ob-lique, crooked

Ob-scene, filthy, rude

Ob-scure, dark

Ob-tuse, blunt

Oc-cult, secret

P

Pál-try, pitiful, mean

Pa-pal, belonging to the Pope

Pa-five, apt to bear or suffer

Pa-tent, open, uncovered

Pee-vish, fretful

Pen-five, melancholy, thoughtful

Per-due, lost, bid

Per-verse, froward

Plu-ral,

Plu-ral, more than one	Slen-der, not thick	
Po-lite, neat, genteel	Smut-ty, filthy	
Pó-tent, powerful	So-lar, belonging to the Sun	
Pre-cise, formal, exact	So-lemn, done with Reverence	
Prég-nant, big with any Thing	So-lid, firm, lasting	
Pris-tine, antient	Sol-vent, able to pay	
Pri-vate, hid	Sor-did, mean, base	
Pro-fane, wicked	Spee-dy, hasty	
Pro-fuse, lavish	Splen-did, glorious	
Pro-lix, long, tedious	Spright-ly, brisk, lively	
Pú-trid, corrupt	Spún-gy, full of Holes	
R		
Ràm-pant, wanton	Squa-lid, foul, nasty	
Ra-pid, swift	Squeam-ish, weak stomached	
Re-cent, new	Stag-nant, standing still	
Re-gal, kingly	State-ly, majestic	
Re-miss, negligent	Stea-dy, even	
Re-mote, far off	Stel-ler, starry	
Ri-gid, severe	Ste-ril, unfruitful	
Ro-bust, lusty, strong	Sto-lid, foolish	
Ró-guish, knavish	Stub-born, obstinate <small>(ing)</small>	
Roy-al, kingly	Stunt-ed, hindered from grow-	
Ru-ral, Country like	Stu-pid, dull, senseless	
Rust-ick, unmannerly	Stur-dy, resolute	
Rus-tle, to make a soft Noise	Sub-lime, high, lofty	
S		
Sà-ble, dark	Sùb-tile, crafty, also thin or fine	
Sa-cred, holy	Suc-cinct, brief, short	
San-guine, bloody, also vi- gerous	Sùd-den, hasty, quick	
Sa-vage, brutish	Sul-len, moody	
Sau-cy, unmannerly, rude	Sul-try, very hot	
Scar-let, fine red	Sun-dry, several, many	
Se-cûre, safe	Sù-pine, careless	
Se-date, quiet	Sup-ple, tender, pliant	
Se-left, choice	Su-prême, highest	
Se-rene, clear, calm	Sur-plus, over and above	
Sér-vile, mean, base	Swar-thy, blackish	
Shal-low, empty	T	
Shame-less, impudent	Tà-cit, silent	
Shame-fac'd, bashful	Taint-ed, corrupted	
Sick-ly, unhealthy	Tar-dy, dull, slow, also guilty	
Sim-ple, pure, unmixed, foolish	Taun-ting, scoffing	
Sin-cere, honest	Taw-dry, foolishly gay	
Skit-tish, wanton	Taw-ny, brownish	
	Tef-ty, peevish, churlish	
	Tin-ged, coloured	
	Tor-pid, benumbed, sleepy	
	Tor-sid,	

Tor-rid, hot burning
Tò-tal, entire, the whole
To-ward, orderly
Trans-verse, across, athwart
Tre-pid, trembling
Trip-ple, threefold
Trus-ty, faithful
Tu-mid, swelling
Tur-gid, swollen, puffed up

V

Vá-cant, void
Va-pid, dead, flat
Ven-úst, beautiful
Vér-bal, by Words of Mouth
Ver-dant, green
Ver-nal, belonging to the Spring
Vi-nous, having the Relish of
Wine

Vif-cous, clammy
Vi-tal, of Life
Vi-vid, lively
Un-couth, uncommon
Un-wise, foolish
Vó-cal, belonging to the Voice
Vo-lant, flying
Up-right, sincere, honest
Ur-bane, courteous
Vul-gar, common

W

Wan-ton, light waggish
Weal-thy, rich
Weigh-ty, heavy
Wo-ful, full of Woe
Wool-len, made of Wool

Y

Yéar-ly, every Year

T A B L E III.

Verbs of two Syllables accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of two Syllables that cannot be found here look for in
the two last Tables.

Verbs also should be wrote with a small Letter, except at the Beginning
of a Sentence, or after a full Stop.

A

A Base, to bring down, to
humble
A-bate, to diminish
A-bet, to encourage
A-bide, to continue
Ab-jure, to renounce
A-bridge, to shorten
Ab-scond, to hide one's self
Ab-sorb, to swallow up
Ab-s-tain, to forbear, to cease
Ab-s-terge, to purge, to cleanse
Ab-s-tract, to separate

Ac-cost, to approach
Ac-crue, to arise from
Ac-cuse, to charge with Guilt
Ac-quit, to discharge
Ad-dict, to give up one's self to
Ad-here, to cleave to
Ad-journ, to put off

A-dopt, to make one's Heir

A-dorn, to beautify
Ad-vert, to take Heed
Af-firm, to maintain
Af-fix, to fasten to
Al-lay, to affwage
Al-ledge, to bring for Proof
Al-lure, to decoy, or entice
Am-ble, to pace
Am-bush, to lay in wait
A-mérce, to fine a Person
An-nex, to join together

B

Bel-low, to cry
Be-móan, to lament
Be-queath, to give by Will
Be-reave, to deprive of
Be-wail, to lament
Bi-sect, to cut in two
Bla-zon, to draw Arms truly
Bor-row,

Bor-row, to take upon Trust
 Bran-dish, to flourish a Sword
 Bun-gle, to do a Thing very
 indifferently
 Bur-nish, to make bright

C

Ca-jole, to deceive
 Cal-cine to burn to a Cinder
 Can-cel, to blot out
 Ca-réss, to make much of
 Ca-rouse, to drink hard
 Ca-shier, to discharge
 Càs-trate, to geld
 Ce-ment, to join together
 Cen-sure, to condemn
 Chal-lenge, to bid Defiance
 Chas-tise, to punish
 Chris-ten, to baptise, or sprin-
 kle
 Clat-ter, to make a Noise
 Co-hére, to cleave to
 Col-lect, to gather together
 Com-bat, to fight
 Com-bine, to join together
 Com-mend, to praise
 Com-mit, to deliver up
 Com-mune, to discourse toge-
 ther
 Com-páre, to liken
 Cóm-paß, to surround
 Com-pél, to force
 Cóm-pile, to heap or gather
 Com plain, to bewail
 Com-plete, to perfect
 Com-plore, to lament
 Com-port, to behave
 Com-pose, to put together
 Com-pound, to mix together
 Com-press, to squeeze close
 Com-prise, to contain
 Com-pute, to reckon
 Con-ceal, to keep secret
 Con-cede, to yield unto
 Con-cert, to contrive
 Con-clude, to finish
 Con-cur, to agree with

Con-demn, to dislike or accuse
 Con-dense, to thicken
 Con-dole, to lament with
 Con-duce, to help much
 Con-fer, to bestow, compare
 Con-fide, to trust in
 Con-fine, to restrain
 Con-firm, to establish
 Con-form, to comply with
 Con-found, to puzzle
 Con-front, to oppose
 Con-fuse, to perplex
 Con-fute, to disprove
 Con-geal, to harden
 Con-join, to put together
 Cón-jure, to deal with a wick-
 ed Spirit
 Con-júre, to charge upon Oath
 Con-nèct, to join
 Con-nive, to wink at
 Con-serve, to preserve or
 maintain
 Con-sign, to deliver up
 Con-spire, to agree together
 Cón-strue, to expound
 Con-sult, to advise
 Con-fume, to waste
 Con-temn, to despise
 Con-tend, to quarrel, to strive
 Con-test, to dispute
 Con-tract, to bargain with
 Con-trive, to invent
 Con-troul, to restrain
 Con-vene, to contract
 Con-verse, to talk together
 Con-vert, to change
 Con-voy, to make over
 Con-vict, to prove guilty
 Con-voke, to call together
 Con-voy, to conduct
 Cor-rect, to chastise
 Cor-rode, to fret or gnaw
 Cor-rupt, to debauch
 Cò-vet, to desire
 Cou-ple, to join together
 Cò-zén, to cheat

Cur-tail, to diminish

D

Dàb-ble, to paddle in the Dirt
 Dal-ly, to sport with
 Da-mage, to hurt
 De-bar, to keep out or hinder
 De-base to bring down
 De-bate, to dispute
 De-bauch, to corrupt
 De-cant, to pour off
 De-cay, to grow worse
 De-cease, to die
 De-cede, to part from
 De-cide, to conclude a Matter
 De-claim, to speak against
 De-cline, to refuse
 De-coy, to entice
 De-cry, to speak ill of
 De-feat, to overthrow
 De-fend, to support or maintain
 De-fer, to put off
 De-fine, to explain
 De-flower, to ravish
 De-form, to disfigure
 De-fraud, to cheat
 De-fray, to bear Expences
 De-fy, to challenge
 De-grade, to disqualify or put out of Office
 De-ject, to cast down
 De-lay, to put off
 De-lude, to deceive
 De-mand, to lay Claim to
 De-mean, to behave
 De-merge, to plunge down
 De-mise, to bequeath
 De-mur, to object against or put off
 De-note, to put out or shew
 De-nounce, to proclaim, declare
 De-part, to go from
 De-pend, to rely upon
 De-plore, to bewail
 De-phume, to unfeather
 De-port, to behave one's self

De-pose, to dethrone, also to give Evidence of
 De-prave, to corrupt
 De-press, to weigh down
 De-pute, to appoint in another's Room
 De-cry, to discern afar off
 De-sign, to intend and purpose
 De-fist, to leave off
 De-spoil, to strip or rob one
 De-spond, to despair
 De-tach, to dismiss or send away
 De-ter, to affright or discourage
 De-test, to discover
 De-test, to abhor
 De-tract, to take from
 De-vote, to vow, to set apart for any holy Use
 Dic-tate, to tell another
 Dif-fuse, to spread abroad
 Di-gest, to dissolve Food in the Stomach, also to put in Order
 Di-gress, to go from
 Di-late, to widen
 Di-lute, to make thin
 Dis-arm, to un-weapon
 Dis-band, to turn out of Service
 Dis-burse, to lay out
 Dis-card, to discharge
 Dis-cern, to perceive
 Dis-claim, to disown
 Dis-close, to discover
 Dis-pand, to stretch out
 Dis-pel, to drive away
 Dis-pense, to exempt or excuse
 Dis-play, to unfold
 Dis-sect, to cut open
 Dis-sent, to disagree
 Dis-taste, to dislike
 Dis-suade, to advise to the contrary
 Dis-tend, to draw out
 Dis-til, to drop down
 Dis-tort, to wrest aside

Dis-

Dis-use, to forbear to use
 Di-vert, to turn aside from
 Di-vest, to unclothe or deprive
 Di-vorce, to put away
 Di-vulge, to spread abroad
 Dwin-dle, to waste away

E

E-clipse, to darken
 Ef-face, to destroy
 Ef-fect, to perform
 E-ject, to cast out
 E-late, to puff up
 E-lect, to choose or appoint
 E-lude, to shun Danger
 Em-balm, to preserve a Corpse
 Em-bark, to go on Ship-board
 E-merge, to rise again, or pop
 up again, &c.
 E-mit, to set forth
 E-mulge, to stroke out
 En-act, to decree
 En-chant, to bewitch
 En-close, to include
 En-dear, to make beloved
 En-dure to undergo, to continue
 En-force, to constrain
 En-gage, to persuade
 En-graft, to improve a Tree
 by putting in of other Branches

En-gross, to get all to one's self
 En-hance, to raise the Value
 En-roll, to put down in Writing
 En-tail, to make over
 En-tice, to tempt
 E-quip to set forth
 E-rase, to blot out
 E-rect, to build
 Es-say, to attempt or undertake
 E-vade, to shun, to put off
 E-vince, to prove
 Ex-alt, to lift up
 Ex-cite, to stir up
 Ex-ert, to put forth
 Ex-hale, to breathe or steam out
 Ex-haust, to empty or consume

Ex-ist, to have a Being
 Ex-pand, to stretch out, or open
 Ex-pel, to drive out
 Ex-pend, to lay out
 Ex-pire, to die
 Ex-plode, to cry down
 Ex-port, to send over Sea
 Ex-punge, to blot out
 Ex-tol, to cry up
 Ex-tort, to gain by Force
 Ex-trude, to thrust out
 Ex-ult, to leap for Joy

F

Fâ-mish, to starve
 Fer-mént, to swell or puff up
 Flât-ter, to praise over-much
 Flou-rish, to prosper
 Fo-ment, to encourage, to abet
 For-feit, to lose by Neglect
 Frus-trate, to disappoint
 Fur-bish, to brighten

G

Gar-nish, to adorn
 Glit-ter, to shine, to sparkle

H

Hal-low, to make holy
 Hal-loo, to call or set on (as
 Dogs, &c.)
 Har-row, to break Clods
 Ha-zard, to venture
 Ho-ver, to flutter

I & J

Jàn-gle, to differ
 Il-lude, to mock or deceive
 Im-bibe, to suck in, to receive
 Im-brue, to wet with Blood
 Im-merse, or Immerge, to dip
 Im-part, to disclose
 Im-pede, to hinder, to stop
 Im-peach, to accuse
 Im-pel, to force or drive for-
 ward
 Im-pend, to hang over Head
 Im-plore, to beseech
 Im-ply, to contain, to signify
 Im-print, to fix in the Mind

Im-

Im-pute, to ascribe
 In-cite, to provoke
 In-clude, to take in
 In-cur, to fall under
 In-dent, to cut on the Edges
 In-dict, to accuse
 In-dite, to compose
 In-dorse, to write on the Back
 In-fect, to corrupt or taint
 In-ject, to cast in
 In-sert, to put in
 In-spect, to look into
 In-spire, to prompt on
 In-stil, to infuse
 In-sure, to engage for
 In-trude, to thrust one's self
 into Company
 In-veigh, to rail against
 In-vert, to turn upside down
 In-vest, to put in Possession
 In-volve, to wrap or fold in
 In-ure, to accustom to any Thing

L

Là-bour, to take Pains
 Lan-guish, to pine away

M

Main-tain, to uphold
 Ma-lign, to envy or bear ill
 Will
 Mâ-nage, to husband or do
 well
 Man-gle, to rend or cut
 Ma-nûre, to till the Ground
 Mâr-vel, to wonder
 Mo-lest, to disturb
 Mûr-der, or Mûr-ther, to kill
 Muz-zle, to tie up the Mouth

N

Neg-lect, to disregard
 Non-plus, to put to the Stand
 Nou-riish, to maintain
 Num-ber, to count or reckon

O

O-béy, to submit
 Ob-trude, to thrust in, to impose
 Oc-cur, to meet together

O-mit, to leave out, not to do
 Op-pose, to withstand
 Op-press, to over-burthen
 Op-pugn, to resist
 Or-dain, to appoint

P

Par-boil, to boil in Part
 Par-ley, to talk with
 Par-take, to take Part with
 Per-ish, to decay
 Per-jure, to forswear
 Per-mit, to allow
 Per-plex, to disquiet
 Per-fist, to hold on
 Per-suade, to make believe
 Per-tain, to belong to
 Per-vert, to seduce
 Pe-ruse, to read over
 Pic-kle, to preserve
 Pil-fer, to steal
 Pil-lage, to plunder
 Plun-der, to rob
 Po-lish, to make bright
 Pon-der, to consider
 Por-ténd, to betoken
 Por-tray, to paint truly
 Post-pone, to put off
 Pre-cede, to go before
 Pre-dict, to foretell
 Pre-fix, to set before
 Pre-mise, to treat of before
 Pre-sage, to foretell
 Pre-scribe, to appoint
 Pre-sent, to give
 Pre-side, to rule over
 Pro-duce, to bring forth
 Pro-mote, to advance
 Pro-long, to lengthen
 Pro-mulge, to publish or pro-
 claim
 Pro-nounce, to utter
 Pro-pense, inclinable to
 Pro-pound, to propose
 Pro-rogue, to put off, to prolong
 Pro-TECT, to defend
 Pro-tend, to stretch out

Pro-trude,

Pro-trude, to thrust forward
 Puz-zle, to confound

Q

Quib-ble, to equivocate
 Quic-ken, to hasten

R

Râl-ly, to banter, also to chide
 Ram-ble, to go astray
 Ran-sack, to rifle
 Ran-som, to redeem
 Re-buke, to reprove
 Re-call, to call back
 Re-cant, to unsay
 Re-cede, to depart from
 Re-cite, to rehearse
 Re-claim, to amend
 Re-cline, to lean back wards
 Re-cluse, to shut up
 Re-coil, to fly back
 Re-count, to relate
 Re-cruit, to supply
 Re-cur, to return
 Re-deem, to recover
 Re-dound, to abound above
 Re-dress, to reform
 Re-duce, to restore, to bring to
 Re-fel, to disapprove or refute
 Re-fer, to direct to another or
 submit to another's Judgment
 Re-fine, to purify
 Re-fit, to fit out again
 Re-flect, to think seriously
 Re-form, to take up, to amend
 Re-frain, to forbear
 Re-fresh, to receive
 Re-fund, to pay back
 Re-fute, to disprove
 Re-gain, to get again
 Re-gret, to be sorry for
 Re-hearse, to relate
 Re-ject, to cast off, to despise
 Re-join, to reply
 Re-lapse, to fall into again
 Re-late, to tell any Thing
 Re-lax, to loosen
 Re-lease, to let go

Re-lent, to grow compassionate
 Re-lish, to taste, to approve
 Re-mârk, to take Notice
 Re-mit, to pay, to forgive, to
 return

Re-new, to begin afresh
 Re-pair, to amend
 Re-peal, to make void
 Re-peal, to say over again
 Re-pel, to drive back
 Re-pine, to grudge at, to be
 sorry for

Re-pose, to rest
 Re-pres, to restrain
 Re-pute, to esteem
 Re-quite, to reward
 Re-scue, to deliver
 Re-sent, to be angry with
 Re-serve, to lay up
 Re-side, to abide
 Re-sign, to yield up
 Re-sist, to withstand
 Re-sort, to repair unto
 Re-spire, to breathe
 Re-spond, to answer
 Re-strain, to keep back
 Re-tail, to sell out in small Par-
 tels or Quantities

Re-tain, to keep in Memory
 Re-tard, to keep back, to hinder
 Re-tire, to withdraw
 Re-tort, to twist, or turn back
 Re-tract, to draw back
 Re-treat, to go away
 Re-trive, to recover
 Re-veal, to discover
 Re vere, to honour
 Re-verse, to repeal
 Re-vert, to return
 Re-vile, to reproach
 Re-vise, to look over again
 Re-vive, to recover
 Re-voke, to call back again
 Re-volt, to rebel
 Re-volve, to cast about in Mind
 also to roll or tumble over

Sa-lute,

S

Sà-lute, to shew Respect, to kiss
 Saun-ter, to idle up and down
 Scam-per, to run away
 Scat-ter, to disperse
 Scrib-ble, to scratch with a Pen
 Se-clûde, to shut out
 Se-duce, to mislead
 Sé-ver, to put asunder
 Sha-dow, to screen
 Shat-ter, to break to Pieces
 Show-er, to pour down
 Shud-der, to quake or tremble
 Shuf-fle, to shift
 Slum-ber, to sleep, to dose
 Smo-ther, to choak, to suffocate
 Smug-gle, to run Goods by
 Fraud
 So-lace, to comfort one's Self
 Stam-mer, to flutter
 Spar-kle, to shine
 Spat-ter, to sprinkle
 Sprin-kle, to wet with a Drop
 Stran-gle, to choak or stifle
 Stum-ble, to trip up or be like
 to fall
 Sub-due, to bring under
 Sub-ject, to restrain
 Sub-join, to add to
 Sub-mit, to humble, to yield
 Sub-or-n, to persuade one to
 bear false Witness
 Sub-scribe, to write underneath
 Sub-serve, to second or help
 Sub-side, to sink down
 Sub-sist, to exist or continue
 Sub-vert, to overthrow
 Suc-ceed, to come after
 Sug-gest, to put in Mind
 Sum-mon, to call one to appear
 Sup-plant, to beguile
 Sup-port, to uphold
 Sup-pose, to imagine
 Sur-charge, to overload
 Sur-mise, to think
 Sur-mount, to overcome

Sur-pas, to excel

Sur-round, to encompass

Sur-vey, to look over, to mea-
 sure

Sur-vive, to outlive

Sus-pend, to delay, to put off

Swad-dle, to put round

Swag-ger, to hector, to boast

T

Tar-nish, to grow dull

Thick-en, to make thick

Threa-ten, to chide

Tin-gle, to feel a small Pain

Tin-kle, with a Bell

Tor-mént, to put in Pain

Tór-ture, to torment

Tra-duce, to slander or accuse

Tràm-ple, to tread upon

Trans-àct, to manage

Trans-cend, to surpas, to exces

Trans-scribe, to copy out

Trans-fer, to remove

Trans-form, to change into an-
 other Form

Trans-fuse, to pour out from
 one into another

Trans-grefs, to trespass

Trans-late, to transfer, also to
 turn out of one Language in-
 to another

Trans-mit, to convey

Trans-mute, to change one
 Matter into another

Trans-pierce, to run through

Trans-plant, to remove

Trans-port, to convey

Trans-pose, to change the
 Order

Tià-vel, to go a Journey

Tra-verse, to trace out a
 Matter

Trem-ble, to shake with Fear

Tre-pan, to beguile

Tres-pas, to commit a Fault

Tru-ant, to loiter or idle

Trun-dle, to roll along

Tum-ble,

Tum-ble, *to fall*
 Twin-kle, *to sparkle*
 Twit-ter, *to shake, to tremble*
 V
 Vá-nish, *to disappear*
 Va-pour, *to brag*
 Va-ry, *to alter, to change*
 Ven-ture, *to hazard*
 Vi-brate, *to shake to and fro*
 Vi-fit, *to go to see a Person*
 Vouch-safe, *to condescend*
 Up-braid, *to reproach*
 Up-hold, *to keep up or support*
 Ut-ter, *to pronounce or speak*

W
 Wàd-dle, *to go as a Duck*
 Wal-low, *to roll up and down*
 Wan-der, *to ramble up and down*
 War-ble, *to sing as Birds*
 Wel-come, *to salute*
 Whi-ten, *to make white*
 Wi-den, *to make broad or wider*
 Wi-ther, *to fade*
 Wor-ry, *to burry or tease*
 Wrin-kle, *to crease or fold*

T A B L E IV.

Noun Substantives of three Syllables, accented and explained.
Those Words which you cannot find here, look for in the two next Tables in
Words of three Syllables.

A Béttor, *one that advises*
 Abridgement, *a shortening*
 Accidence, *a little Book of the first Rudiments of Grammar*
 Accident, *Chance, Misfortune*
 Accómplice, *a Companion*
 Acquittal, *a Discharge*
 Adjournment, *putting off*
 Adjúment, *Help, Aid*
 Adjutant, *an Assistant*
 Admiral, *a Sea Commander*
 Advénture, *a Chance*
 A'dvocate, *a Pleader*
 Affi'ance, *a Confidence*
 Affluence, *Fortune or Plenty*
 Aggregate, *Total*
 Aggréssor, *the Beginner*
 Ag'ony, *Horror, violent Pain*
 Alderman, *a Magistrate*
 Alémbick, *a Distill*
 Algebra, *short Arithmetic*
 Alien, *a Foreigner*
 Aliment, *Food, Nourishment*
 Aliture, *Nourishment*
 Allótment, *Appointment*
 Al'manack, *a yearly Account of Time, Weather, &c.*
 All'owance, *Maintenance*
 Al'moner, *Disposer of Alms*
 Alphabet, *all the Letters of a Language*
 Altitude, *Height*
 Amnesty, *a general Pardon*
 Amulet, *Charm*
 Anarchy, *without Government*
 Anchoret, *an Hermit*
 Animal, *any living Creature*
 Annóyance, *Damage, Nuisance*
 Antagonist, *Adversary*
 A'ntichrist, *a false Christ*
 Antidote, *a Remedy for Poison*
 Antipope, *a false Pope*
 A'pertur, *an Opening*
 Apóstate, *a Backslider*
 Apartment, *a Lodging*
 Appendage, *an Addition*
 Appendix, *added to another*
 A'ptitude, *Fitness, Disposition*
 Aqueduct, *a Conduit or Pipe*
 Arcánum, *a Secret*
 Architec't, *a Master Builder*

Argument, *Reason or Proof*
 Armada, *a great Navy*
 Artery, *a Blood Vessel*
 Article, *a chief Head*
 Artifice, *Cunning*
 Assailant, *one who assaults*
 Assessor, *a Sealer of Taxes*
 Achievement, *a great Act*
 Atheism, *the denying of God*
 Attribute, *a Property*
 Auction, *a public Sale*
 Audience, *a Hearing*
 Avenue, *a fine Walk or Passage*
 Augury, *a Divination by Birds*
 Axiom, *a self-evident Principle*

B

Bacchanals, *drunken Feasts*
 Batchelor, *an unmarried Man*
 Baronet, *below a Baron*
 Barrister, *a Lawyer*
 Basilisk, *a venomous Creature*
 Benefice, *an ecclesiastical Living*
 Bigotry, *Superstition*
 Bissextile, *Leap Year*
 Blasphemy, *cursing of God*
 Botanist, *one skilled in Plants*
 Bravery, *Courage*
 Brevity, *Shortness*
 Bullion, *uncoined Gold or Silver*

C

Cabinet, *a small Chest*
 Calamint, *an Herb*
 Calendar, *an Almanack*
 Calenture, *a burning Fever*
 Calumny, *Reproach*
 Candidate, *one who offers himself*
 Cannibals, *Men-eaters*
 Canopy, *a Covering over Head*
 Caravan, *a Sort of Waggon*
 Cardinal, *a Priest of Rome*
 Carriage, *the carrying of Goods*
 Cartilage, *a gristly Substance*
 Catalogue, *a List of Names*
 Catechism, *a short System*

Catherine, *a Woman's Name*
 Cavalry, *the Horsemen*
 Cavalcade, *a Show on Horseback*
 Caveat, *a Caution*
 Cavity, *Hollowness*
 Celadine, *an Herb*
 Century, *an hundred Years*
 Champion, *a valiant Man*
 Chancellor, *an Officer*
 Chastity, *Purity*
 Chimera, *an idle Conceit*
 Chronicles, *Histories*
 Cinnamon, *a Spice*
 Circuit, *a Compass about*
 Citadel, *a strong Fort*
 Citizen, *a Freeman of a City*
 Cognizance, *Knowledge*
 Colloquy, *a Conference*
 Combatant, *a Fighter*
 Comedy, *a Play*
 Committee, *a select Company*
 Complement, *Remainder*
 Compliment, *a Ceremony*
 Composure, *Calmness of Mind*
 Computant, *an Accomptant*
 Comptroller, *an Inspector*
 Concernment, *Affair, Business*
 Concordance, *Agreement*
 Concurrence, *running together*
 Conference, *a Discourse*
 Confluence, *a Concourse*
 Conformist, *one who conforms*
 Conjecture, *Guess, Opinion*
 Connivance, *a winking at*
 Consequence, *Importance*
 Contexture, *a joining together*
 Continence, *Chastity*
 Continent, *firm Land*
 Conveyance, *a Deed*
 Coronner, *an Officer*
 Coverture, *a Place that covers*
 Courtesy, *Civility*
 Criticism, *nice judging*
 Crucifix, *a Cross*
 Crudity, *Rawness*

Cucumber, a Summer Fruit	Ejéctment, casting out
Custody, Prison or Safehold	E'legy, a Funeral Song
Customer, a Buyer	Element, the Sky or Firmament
Cylinder, a Roller	Elements, the first Principles
D	
Dàffodil, a Flower	Elephant, a large Beast
Dalliance, Wantonness	Ellipsis, an Oval
Debentures, Bills, &c.	E'logy, an Oration in praise of
Debauchée, a lewd Person	Embargo, an Arrest upon Ships
Décalogue, the Commandments	Embassy, a Commission
Decànter, a Glass Bottle	Embryo, in perfect State
Decorum, Decency, Order	Eminence, Height
Dècrement, Decrease or Waste	Emperor, a Sovereign Prince
Dèference, Respect, Submission	Emphasis, Strength of Pro-nunciation
Delegate, one commissioned	E'mperick, a Mountebank
Delinquent, an Offender	Endórfement, a Writing on
Demerit, Reward or desiring	the Back of
Dènsity, Thickness	Endowment, a natural Gift
Depèndant, one depending	E'nergy, Force, Efficacy
Deponent, an Evidence	Engineer, an Artist
Députy, that acts for another	Enigma, Riddle
Destiny, Fate	E'nmity, Hatred, Violence
Detriment, Hurt, Damage	Ensample, Example
Diadem, a Royal Crown	E'nterprise, an Attempt
Diagram, a Scheme	Enticement, an Allurement
Dialect, a peculiar Speech	E ntity, a Being
Dialogue, a Discourse	Epicure, a Glutton
Diamond, a precious Stone	Epigram, a short witty Poem
Diary, a Day-Book	Epilogue, a Conclusion
Dictator, one that dictates	Epistle, a Letter
Director, a Guide or Manager	Epitaph, an Inscription
Disaster, Misfortune	Epithet, a proper Term
Discipline, good Order	Equàtor, the Equinoëtial Line
Dishonour, Disgrace	Equipage, Attendance
Disputant, a Disputer	Equity, Justice
Diffénter, one that differs from	Eringo, a Candy Root
Disturbance, Disorder, Trouble	Errata, Errors
Dividend, a Part or Share	E'ftrimate, Value or Estimation
Divisor, Number you divide by	Eucharist, the Bread and Wine
Dòcument, Instruction	in the Sacrament
Drapery, Cloathing	Evidence, Plainness, Witness
Dueller, one who fights Duels	Exàctor, one who exacts
Dungeon, a dark strong Hold	Examen, a Trial or Proof
E	
Ecliptic, a Circle	Excrement, Ordure, Dung
Effigies, Image, Likeness	Exercise, Labour, Motion
Existence, Being	

Exorcist, *a Conjurer*
 Extacy, *a Trance or Swoon*

F

Faction, *a Party*
 Faculty, *Ability, Talent*
 Falconer, *a Manager of Hawks*
 Fallacy, *Deceit*
 Falsity, *Untruth*
 Fanatick, *an over zealous Professor of Religion*
 Farrier, *an Horse Doctor*
 Fashion, *Mode, Dress*
 Favourite, *a Darling*
 Fellowship, *in Partnership*
 Ferula, *a foolish Instrument used in some Schools*
 Festival, *a Feast or Holiday*
 Fiction, *a feigned Story*
 Filements, *small Fibres*
 Finery, *fine Attire*
 Firmament, *the Sky*
 Fishery, *the Trade of fishing*
 Fistula, *an Ulcer*
 Flagelet, *a Wind Instrument*
 Flattery, *fawning, wheedling*
 Fluxion, *a Flowing*
 Foppery, *Fantasticalness*
 Forester, *a Keeper of a Forest*
 Forfeiture, *losing one's Right to*
 Forgery, *counterfeiting*
 Formalist, *a formal Person*
 Fortitude, *Courage*
 Fraction, *Strife*
 Fratricide, *killing of a Brother*
 Friction, *rubbing or chafing*
 Frontier, *the Limits or Border*
 Function, *Duty or Office*
 Funeral, *a Burying*
 Furniture, *Household Goods*
 Fusion, *melting of Metals*
 Fusilian, *a Sort of Cloth*

G

Gallantry, *Intrigue, Bravery*
 Gallery, *a Sort of Balcony*
 Galliot, *a small Sea Vessel*
 Gambadoes, *a Sort of Boots*

Gardener, *Dresser of Gardens*
 Garniture, *Trimming*
 General, *a Commander*
 Genesis, *Creation*
 Genius, *Nature, Fancy*
 Gentian, *an Herb*
 Gentilism, *Heathenism*
 Gentleman, *of a good Family*
 Gibberish, *nonsensical Talk*
 Glazier, *a Worker in Glass*
 Glimmering, *a faint Light*
 Government, *Rule, Dominion*
 Governor, *a Ruler*
 Granary, *a Storehouse for Corn*
 Grazier, *one who feeds Cattle*
 Gravity, *Sobriety, Weight*
 Guardian, *a Manager*
 Gudgeon, *a small Fish*

H

Habitude, *Disposition*
 Harbinger, *one who provides*
 Harmony, *Melody, Agreement*
 Harpsichord, *musical Instrument*
 Hacatomb, *a Sacrifice of an hundred Oxen*
 Hellebore, *a Plant*
 Hemisphere, *Half a Globe*
 Herbalist, *one skilled in Plants*
 Heretick, *a Name given to all that are not Roman Catholicks*
 Heritage, *Inheritance*
 Heresy, *contrary to the Fundamentals of Religion*
 Hexagon, *a Figure of six Sides*
 History, *an Account of Things*
 Homicide, *Manslaughter*
 Homily, *a Sermon*
 Hospital, *an House for Sick*
 Hugonots, *a Nickname given to Protestants in France*
 Humourist, *a whimsical Person*
 Hurricane, *a violent Storm*
 Hyacinth, *a Flower so called*
 Hypocrite, *a Dissembler*

J and I

Jacobites, *a Name given to the Friends of James the 2d*
 Javelin, *a Half Pike*
 Idiom, *a Way of Speaking*
 Idiot, *a Fool*
 Jealousy, *Suspicion*
 JEHOVAH, *the sacred Name of GOD*
 Jesuit, *a Popish Priest*
 Jeweller, *a Dealer in Jewels*
 Ignorance, *want of Understanding*
 Impeachment, *Accusation*
 Implements, *Tools*
 Impostor, *a Deceiver*
 Imposthume, *a Swelling*
 Imposture, *a Cheat*
 Inchantment, *a Charm*
 Incident, *happening by Chance*
 Incisure, *a Cut or Gash*
 Incitement, *Motive*
 Inclosure, *a Place inclosed*
 Increment, *Improvement*
 Indénture, *a Writing indented*
 Indigo, or Indico, *a blue Stone*
 Inducement, *a Motive*
 Indulgence, *Fondness*
 Industry, *Diligence*
 Infancy, *Childhood*
 Infantry, *the Foot Soldiers*
 Inference, *a Conclusion drawn from any Thing*
 Influence, *Power over*
 Ingenuity, *Genius*
 Injury, *Wrong, Offence*
 Innocence, *Harmlessness*
 Inquiry, *a Search*
 Instrument, *a Tool to work with*
 Insurance, *Security*
 Intendant, *a Governor*
 Intercourse, *Correspondence*
 Interest, *Use Money, also Power*
 Interim, *in the mean while*
 Interlude, *done between the Acts of a Play*

Intérment, *a Burial*

Interreign, *Space between the Reign of two Kings*
 Interstice, *Space between*
 Interval, *a Pause or Distance*
 Interview, *a Sight of*
 Intruder, *he that intrudes upon another*
 Inventor, *a Contriver*
 Irony, *by Way of Derision*
 Jubilee, *a Year of Rejoicing*
 Judaism, *the Jews Religion*

K

Kidnapper, *a Manseller*
 Kilderkin, *18 Gallons*
 Knavery, *deceitful Dealing*

L

Làbyrinth, *an intricate Place*
 Laity, *the common People*
 Larceny, *Theft*
 Láteran, *the Pope's Palace*
 Látinist, *one skilled in Latin*
 Latitude, *Breadth*
 Lavender, *an Herb*
 Leachery, *Lust*
 Legacy, *left by Will*
 Legion, *about 5 or 6000*
 Levity, *Mildness*
 Leprosy, *a dry Scurf*
 Lethargy, *Drowsiness*
 Lenity, *Lightness*
 Libertine, *a loose Liver*
 Liberty, *Freedom*
 Library, *a Place for Books*
 Lieuténant, *an Officer*
 Ligaments, *Threads*
 Liturgy, *a Form of Prayer*
 Logarithms, *artificial Numbers*
 Longitude, *Length*
 Lottery, *by Chance*
 Loyalty, *Fidelity*
 Lucifer, *the Devil*
 Luxury, *Sensuality*

M

Màckarel, *a Fish well known*
 Meànder, *Matter of Intricacy*
 Magistrate,

Mágitate, *Justice of Peace*
 Magnitude, *Greatness*
 Mahomet, *the Turkish Impos-
 tor*
 Maintenance, *a Support*
 Malaga, *a Sort of Wine*
 Manacles, *Fetter*
 Mandámus, *a Writ*
 Mànual, *a Pocket-Book*
 Mariner, *a Seaman*
 Marmalade, *a Sweetmeat*
 Martyrdom, *the Death of a
 Martyr*
 Masquerade, *Disguise*
 Massacre, *butcherly Slaughter*
 Matricide, *Murder of a Mother*
 Medicine, *a physical Remedy*
 Medium, *Middle, mean State*
 Melilot, *an Herb*
 Melody, *Harmony*
 Memory, *the Faculty of Re-
 membering*
 Mendicant, *a beggarly Friar*
 Menstruum, *a dissolving Li-
 quor*
 Merchandise, *Goods*
 Meriment, *Mirth, Jollity*
 Messenger, *one who goes of any
 Errand*
 Metaphor, *a Figure in Rhetoric*
 Meteor, *a Vapour*
 Microscope, *a magnifying Glass*
 Millener, *a Seller of Ribbons*
 Million, *ten hundred thousand*
 Minion, *a Favourite*
 Minister, *a Preacher*
 Miracle, *beyond Nature*
 Miscreant, *a Wretch*
 Mission, *a sending*
 Mittimus, *a Warrant*
 Mockery, *Banter*
 Modesty, *Bashfulness*
 Modicum, *a little Matter*
 Moiety, *one Half*
 Monarchy, *kingly Government*
 Monastery, *a Place for Monks*

Monitor, *an Adviser*
 Monument, *a Tomb or Statue*
 Moralist, *one skilled in Morals*
 Motion, *Disposition*
 Moveables, *personal Goods*
 Mountebank, *a Quack*
 Mulberry, *a Fruit well known*
 Multitude, *a Number of People*
 Mummary, *Romance, Buffo-
 nery*
 Murderer, *one who kills another*
 Muséum, *a Study or Library*
 Musqueteer, *a Soldier*
 Mútiny, *Sedition, Revolt*
 Myriad, *the Number of 10,000*
 Mystery, *a Secret, or Business*

N

Nàrrative, *a Relation or Story*
 Narrátor, *a Relator of Things*
 Nátion, *a People*
 Nazarite, *one devoted to God*
 Nicety, *Exactness*
 Nóvator, *a Changer or Usurper*
 Novelty, *Newness*
 Nuncio, *the Pope's Ambassador*
 Nunnery, *a Place for Nuns*
 Nutriment, *Nourishment*

Q

Obelisk, *this Mark (†)*
 Obloquy, *evil speaking*
 Obsequies, *Funeral Rites*
 Obsérvance, *Respect*
 Obstacle, *Hindrance*
 Occident, *the West*
 Ocean, *the Sea*
 Octágón, *a Figure of 8 Sides*
 Octavo, *eight Leaves in a Sheet*
 Oculist, *one skilled in Eyes*
 Officer, *one in Office*
 Opium, *a sleeping Potion*
 Oppónent, *one who opposes*
 Orator, *an eloquent Person*
 Ordinance, *a Decree*
 Organist, *a Player on an Organ*
 Orient, *the East*
 Orifice, *an Opening or Hole*

F

Ori-

Origin, *the first Rise, Stock*
 Ornament, *Beauty, Finery*
 Ornature, *an Adorning*
 Overture, *a Proposal*

P

Palisades, *small light Pales*
 Pannier, *a Wicker Basket*
 Parable, *a Simile*
 Paradise, *a Place of Pleasure*
 Paradox, *a puzzling Assertion*
 Paragraph, *a Division of a Book*
 Paramour, *a Lover*
 Parasite, *Flatterer*
 Parciry, *Sparingness*
 Parentage, *Kindred*
 Parity, *Equality*
 Patricide, *Murderer of his Parent*
 Particle, *a small Part of Matter*
 Partisan, *a Favourite of a Party*

Parvity, *Littleness*
 Pasturage, *Pasture*
 Patriarch, *a chief Father*
 Patriot, *a public Benefactor*
 Patronage, *Defence, Protection*
 Paucity, *Fewness, Brevity*
 Peasantry, *the Country People*
 Pedagogue, *an Instructor*
 Pedestal, *the Foot of a Pillar*
 Pedigree, *Family or Descent*
 Pelican, *a Bird*
 Penalty, *a Fine or Punishment*
 Pendulum, *a hanging Weight*
 Pension, *a Salary*
 Pentecost, *Whitsunday*
 Penury, *extreme Want*
 Perfidy, *Treachery*
 Period, *a Full Stop or End*
 Perjury, *false Swearing*
 Perquisites, *extraordinary Profit*

Personage, *an honourable Person*
 Perusal, *reading over*
 Pestilence, *the Plague*
 Pickerel, *a young Pike*

Pigeon, *a Bird well known*
 Pinion, *the Wing or Feather*
 Pinnacle, *the high st Top*
 Pleurify, *a Disease*
 Poetry, *Verse*
 Policy, *Craft*
 Polity, *Government*
 Polygon, *of many Corners*
 Pomgrànate, *a Fruit*
 Pòperty, *the Popish Religion*
 Populace, *the common People*
 Porphyry, *a fine Marble*
 Portion, *a Lot or Share*
 Portraiture, *the Picture of*
 Pòtentate, *a Sovereign Prince*
 Potion, *a Medicine*
 Poultreter, *one who sells Fowls*
 Preamble, *the Introduction*
 Précédent, *an Example*
 Preceptor, *a Master or Tutor*
 Précipice, *a steep Place*
 Preference, *Choice*
 Prejudice, *Damage, Injury*
 Premium, *a Reward*
 Presbyté, *a Lay-elder*
 Prescience, *Fore Knowledge*
 President, *a Ruler*
 Principle, *the first Cause*
 Privilege, *a great Advantage*
 Privity, *Knowledge, Consent*
 Probitv, *Honesty*
 Procédure, *a going on*
 Prodigy, *beyond Nature*
 Progeny, *Offspring*
 Prophecy, *a Foretelling*
 Proposal, *an Offer*
 Pròselyte, *one converted*
 Prostitute, *a Whore*
 Providence, *Foresight*
 Proviso, *a Caution or Caveat*
 Plàmody, *a Singing of Psalms*
 Punishment, *Correction*
 Purity, *unmixed Honesty*
 Puritans, *a Nick Name*
 Purveyor, *a Provider*
 Pyramid, *a tapering Figure*

Quadrangle,

Quadrângle, a Figure of four Sides	Resistance, a withstanding of
Quâdrtature, the squaring of any Thing	Respondent, he who answers
Quakerism, the Doctrine of Quakers	Rétinüe, Attendance
Quality, Condition, Nature	Retirement, Privacy
Quandary, in doubt	Retrenchment, a cutting away
Quantity, Bigness, Extent	Révenue, yearly Profit
Quarantine, forty Days	Revisal, a second Examination
R	Rhapsody, a confused Collection
Râmpier, a Bank of Earth	Rhetorick, the Art of Speaking
Rarity, a fine or scarce Thing	Rheumatism, a Disease
Ratio, Reason, Relation	Ribaldry, mean Discourse
Râvishment, Rapture, Joy	Ritual, a little Book
Ricital, a Rehearsal	Royalty, Kingship, Dignity
Rectangle, a long Square	Rudiments, the first Principles
Réstitude, Uprightness	Ruffian, a desperate Villain
Rectory, a Spiritual Living	Runagate, a rambling Fellow
Recusants, Roman Catholics	S
Reference, a Direction	Sâcrament, an holy Sign
Regency, Government during the King's Minority	Sacrilege, Church robbing
Regicide, a King killer	Sadduces, a People that deny the Being of Angels
Regimen, Government, Rule	Salary, Servants Wages
Region, a Country	Saltpéter, a Kind of Mineral
Register, a Book of Records	Sâncction, a Degree
Rehearsal, Relation, Report	Sanctity, Holiness
Reluctance, Unwillingness	Sanhédrim, the Supreme Council of Jews
Rémedy, Cure, Help	Sâanity, Health, Soundness
Remittance, Return of Money	Sapience, Prudence
Rencounter, an Adventure	Sardónix, a precious Stone
Rendezvous, a Meeting	Sâturday, the seventh Day
Renegade one who renounces his Religion	Satyrift, a Writer of Satyr
Repartee, a quick Reply	Saxifrage, an Herb
Répentance, Sorrow	Scaramouch, a Posture Master
Replevin, a Writ so called	Scavenger, Dirt-gatherer
Reprisals, by taking again	Schisimatic, one guilty of unlawful Separation
Republic, a Commonwealth	Scrivener, a Writer
Requital, a Reward	Scullion, a Kitchen-Wench
Resemblance, a Likeness	Secrement, the separate Part
Resentment, Displeasure	Secrecy, a Privacy
Réidence, Place of Abode	Sectary, one of any Sect
Residue, Remainder	Section, a Division
	Sentiment, Opinion
	Sepulchre, a Grave
	Strenâde, Night-Music

Sérgent, *an Officer*
 Series, *Order, Course*
 Servitor, *a Waiter*
 Servitude, *Slavery*
 Session, *a Meeting of Council*
 Settlement, *a settled Revenue*
 Signature, *the Resemblance*
 Syllabùb, *Milk mixed*
 Simony, *the Buying and Selling
of Church Livings*
 Skeleton, *the Bones of a human
Body put together in due Order*
 Sodomy, *Buggery*
 Solitude, *Retirement*
 Sophister, *a cavillian Disputer*
 Sörcery, *Witchcraft*
 Sovereign, *a Prince*
 Species, *a Kind or Sort*
 Specimen, *an Example*
 Spectátor, *a Looker on*
 Spéctacle, *a public Sight*
 Speculum, *a Looking-Glass*
 Station, *our Place, or calling*
 Stránguary, *a Disease*
 Strappádo, *a Punishment*
 Strátagem, *a subile Invention*
 Suavity, *Pleasantnes*
 Subsidy, *a Tax or Tribute*
 Subterfuge, *Evasion, Shift*
 Súicide, *Self-Murder*
 Sulleness, *Stubbornnes*
 Summary, *an Abridgement*
 Supplement, *an Addition*
 Suppósal, *Imagination*
 Surplus, *over and above*
 Surgery, *Práctice of a Surgeon*
 Surrogate, *a Deputy*
 Surveyor, *a Measurer of Land*
 Survivor, *longest Liver*
 Sy'cophant, *a Flatterer*
 Symmetry, *Proportion*
 Symphony, *Harmony*
 Synagogue, *a Place of Wor-
ship*
 Synopsis, *a brief View*
 Taffety, *a Sort of foreign Silk*
 Tapstry, *a fine Manufacture
for Hangings*
 Telescope, *a Glass to view
distant Objects*
 Temperance, *Moderation*
 Tendency, *Drift, Aptness*
 Tenement, *a Dwelling-House*
 Terrier, *a Hunting Dog*
 Testament, *a Will*
 Testátor, *one who makes a
Will*
 Théâtre, *a Play-Houſe*
 Tobacco, *an Indian Weed*
 Trágedy, *a mournful Subject*
 Treasury, *a Place for Tre-
asure*
 Triángle, *a Figure of three
Angles*
 Tribunal, *a Judgment Seat*
 Trinity, *the Godhead*
 Truncheon, *a Sort of Staff*
 Turmeric, *an Indian Herb*
 Turpentine, *a Sort of Oil*
 Turpitude, *Filthiness*
 Tympany, *a hard Swelling*
 Tyranny, *cruel Government*
 V
 Váancy, *an empty Space*
 Vacuum, *a Space void of
Bodies*
 Vagabond, *an idle Fellow*
 Valentine, *a Romish Festival*
 Vanity, *Folly, Unprofita-
bility*
 Variance, *Difference*
 Vassalage, *Subjection*
 Vatican, *a Library at Rome*
 Vehicle, *a Carriage,*
 Venery, *Lustfulness*
 Venison, *the Flesh of a Buck*
 Ventricle, *the Stomach*
 Veriment, *in Truth*
 Verity, *Truth*
 Version, *a Translation*
 Vertigo, *a Giddiness*
 Vestiges, *Traces, Footsteps*
 Vicarage,

Vicarage, the Benefice of a	Utterance, Speech
Vicar	Volcano, a burning Mountain
Victuals, Food	W
Vigilance, Watchfulness	Waggoner, a Waggon Driver
Villager, Inhabitant of a Village	Wantonness, Waggishness
Vintager, a Manager of Grapes	Wapentake, a Division of a County
Violet, a Flower	Warrener, a Keeper of a Warren
Virágó, a stout Man-like Woman	Weariness, Tiresomeness
Vision, a Revelation	Wednesday, the fourth Day
Umbrella, a Sort of Screen	Westminster, a City
Union, Agreement	Whitsunday, the seventh Sunday after Easter
Unity, Union	Widower, one who has buried his Wife
Universe, the whole World	Wilderness, a wild Place
Volunteer, one who serves willingly	Wretchedness, Miserableness
Votary, one who has devoted himself	Y
Votareſs, a Female Votary	Yéomanry, Husbandry
Upholſter, a Maker of Beds	Yesterday, the Day last past
Urinal, a Glass for Urine	Z
Usurer, one who lends for Gain	Zábulon, a Dwelling-Place
Utensil, an Instrument, or Tool	Zodiac, a Circle in the Heaven

T A B L E V.

Noun Adjectives of three Syllables, accented and explained.

Those Words of three Syllables, that you cannot find in this Table, look for in Table IV. and VI.

A Bórtive, untimely	Antient, old
Absolute, unlimited	Annual, yearly
Abstérgent, cleansing	Anxious, over thoughtful
Abſtorted, wrestled from	Appàrent, manifest, plain
Abusive, apt to abuse	Applauding, commending
Abundant, cbounding	Apposite, fit
Accordant, agreeable	Aqueous, waterish
Accurate, exact, curious	Arrogant, proud, assuming
Affable, courteous	Astringent, binding
Affrontive, abusive	Attentive, heedful
Alamóde, fashionable	Authentic, of good Authority
A'liquant, uneven	Autumnal, belonging to Autumn
Alternate, by Turns	B
Ambient, encompassing	Bárbarous, cruel
Amorous, apt to fall in Love	Benumbed

Benumbed, deprived of feeling
 Besieged, encompassed
 Beastial, beastly
 Boisterous, unruly, stormy

C

Capital, great, chief
 Casual, by Chance
 Catholick, universal
 Circular, round
 Circumspect, watchful, wise
 Clamorous, noisy, impertinent
 Coequal, equal to another
 Competent, fit, convenient
 Comical, pleasant, witty
 Complaisant, obliging, civil
 Conceited, proud, affected
 Conclusive, ending
 Conducive, profitable, helpful
 Congruous, convenient, proper
 Conjugal, married
 Consistent, agreeable to
 Continent, chaste
 Contingent, that which may be
 Conversant, familiar
 Copious, full, abounding
 Corporal, bodily, gross
 Corrosive, fretting, gnawing
 Credible, worthy of Credit
 Credulous, apt to believe
 Critical, of nice Judgment
 Cubical, belonging to a Cube
 Culpable, blameworthy
 Cumbersome, troublesome
 Cursory, hasty, short

D

Debonair, courteous, sprightly
 Decimal, belonging to Ten
 Decisive, deciding, determining
 Defective, wanting, imperfect
 Definite, limited
 Delicate, dainty, neat
 Dependent, depending
 Désolate, uninhabited, lone-
 some
 Desperate, resolute, dangerous
 Desponding, despairing

Despotick, arbitrary
 Déstitute, forsaken
 Dexterous, cunning, skilful
 Diffident, doubtful
 Diffusive, spreading
 Discordant, disagreeing
 Dissolute, loose, wanton
 Dissonant, untuneable, jar-
 ring
 Dissuasive, apt to dissuade
 Diurnal, daily
 Dócible, teachable
 Dogmátic, prudent, positive
 Domestick, belonging to Home
 Dénative, by Way of Gift
 Dropfical, subject to the Dropsy
 Dubious, doubtful
 Duplicate, double
 Durable, lasting

E

Eàsterly, towards the East
 Eccentric, not having the
 same Centre
 Edible, eatable
 Effective, which brings to pass
 Embossed, raised with Knobs
 Emergent, sudden, accidental
 Eminent, high, renowned
 Emúlgent, stroaking
 Enormous, out of Rule, bei-
 nous

Erratick, wandering
 Eternal, of infinite Duration
 Evasive, crafty, deceitful
 Evident, clear, plain
 Exaltèd, lifted up, excellent
 Eccellent, choice, valuable
 Excessive, beyond due Bounds
 Exempted, privileged
 E xigent, needy, necessi:ous
 Exotick, outlandish
 Expensive, chargeable, costly
 Explicit, clear, plain, formal
 Exquisite, exact, perfect
 External, outward

Exti:nsick,

Extrinsick, *Out-side,*

F

Fábulous, *feigned*

Factious, *seditionous*

Falible, *that may err*

Fantaſtick, *conceited*

Feasible, *what is likely to be*

Feculent, *full of Dregs*

Federal, *belonging to Covenant*

Feminine, *of the Female Kind*

Filial, *belonging to a Son*

Finical, *affected, foppish, fine*

Flatulent, *windy*

Flexible, *easy to bend, pliant*

Fluminous, *full of Rivers*

Flustered, *disordered in Mind*

Forcible, *strong, violent*

Fortunate, *lucky, successful*

Flangible, *what may be broken*

Fraternal, *brotherly*

Fraúdulent, *crafty, deceitful*

Frivolous, *of no Account, silly*

Frolicksome, *full of Mirth*

Fulminent, *thundering*

Furious, *mad, fierce*

G

Gàrrulous, *full of Talk*

Generous, *free, bountiful*

Genial, *joyful, pertaining to
Marriage*

Genuine, *natural*

Gigàntic, *Giant like*

Glòbular, *round as a Globe*

Glorious, *full of Glory*

Glutinous, *clammy*

Gluttonous, *greedy, devouring*

Gorgeous, *costly*

Gracious, *full of Grace*

Gradual, *by Degrees*

H

Hallowed, *made holy*

Hazardous, *dangerous*

Heroic, *valiant*

Hideous, *frightful*

Horrible, *ghastly*

Humourous, *full of odd Con-
ceits*

Hyémal, *winterly*
I and J

Ignòble, *base*

Illegal, *contrary to Law*

Immatûre, *not come to Per-
fection*

Immérged, *plunged into*

Emminent, *ready to come
upon us*

Immòdest, *wanton, rude*

Immoral, *prophane*

Immortal, *everlasting*

Impendant, *hanging over
Head*

Imperfect, *unfinished*

Impious, *ungodly*

Implicit, *tacitly understood*

Important, *of great Concern*

Improper, *inconvenient, unfit*

Imprudent, *unwise*

Impudent, *shameless*

Incentive, *that which stirs up*

Incessant, *without ceasing*

Inclusive, *comprehending*

Incompléte, *imperfect*

Incompáct, *not close fastened
together*

Inconstant, *uncertain*

Incorréct, *faulty, not correct*

Incorrupt, *untainted*

Increate, *not created*

Indécent, *unbecoming*

Indented, *notched*

Indigent, *needy, poor*

Indirect, *unfair, unhandsome*

Indiscreet, *unwise*

Indolent, *insensible, careless*

Infamous, *scandalous*

Inférnal, *hellish*

Infertile, *barren, unfruitful*

Infinite, *without End*

Infused, *soaked or steeped*

Inherent, *abiding*

Inhumane, *barbarous*

Innocent,

Innocent, not guilty	Militant, fighting
Insecure, not safe	Mimical, apish
Insipid, tasteless, flat	Mineral, belonging to Mines
Insolent, saucy, proud	Moderate, temperate, sober
Internal, inward	Moméntous of Weight
Intestate, dying without a Will	Mòrbulent, sickly
Intimate, familiar	Moveable, what may be moved
Intrepid, fearless, undaunted	Mountainous, full of Mountains
Intrinsic, inward, real	Multiform, of many Shapes
Invalid, not good in Law	Musical, belonging to Music
Invective, railing, reproachful	Mutable, subject to change
Jocular, pleasant, merry	Mutinous, seditious
Jovial, merry	Mutual, alike on both Sides
Itálick, belonging to Italy	Mystical, belonging to Mystery
Juvenile, youthful	

L

Làboursome, laborious
Lacònic, brief
Làcteal, milky
Lateral, sideways
Laudable, commendable
Laxative, loosening
Legible, easy to be read
Lenitive, affwaging, healing
Limited, bounded
Lineal, belonging to a Line
Literal, according to the Letter
Lògical, belonging to Logic
Lubricous, slippery, uncertain
Ludible, given to play
Luminous, full of Light
Lunatic, distracted
Luscious, over sweet

M

Majéstick, noble, stately
Malignànt, hurtful
Mánifest, clear, evident
Marginal, belonging to the Margin
Maritime, belonging to the Sea
Martial, warlike, valiant
Masculine, manly
Matérnal, motherly
Ménial, Household
Menstrual, monthly
Metalline, of the Nature of Metal

Militant, fighting
Mimical, apish
Mineral, belonging to Mines
Moderate, temperate, sober
Moméntous of Weight
Mòrbulent, sickly
Moveable, what may be moved
Mountainous, full of Mountains
Multiform, of many Shapes
Musical, belonging to Music
Mutable, subject to change
Mutinous, seditious
Mutual, alike on both Sides
Mystical, belonging to Mystery

N

Náatural, easy, free, unaffected
Nauseous, loathsome
Nebulòus, cloudy
Negative, denying
Negligent, careless
Neighbourly, friendly
Niggardly, covetous
Noctúrnal, nightly
Noxious, hurtful
Numeral, belonging to Number
Numerous, abounding
Núptial, pertaining to Marriage

O

Obdurate, hardened, obstinate
Obliging, civil, courteous
O'bstinate, stubborn
Obsolete, out of Date
Obvious, clear, plain
Ocular, belonging to the Eyes
Odious, hateful
Odorous, sweet smelling
Offénsive, displeasing
Ominous ill-boding
Operose, laborious, active
O'pportune, convenient
Opposite, over against
Opulent, wealthy
Orthodox, sound in Faith

Overplus,

Overplus, over and above
 Pacifick, peaceable
 Pálpable, manifest, clear
 Parallel, equal to
 Parental, belonging to Parents
 Partial, biased by a Party
 Passable, that may be passed
 Pastoral, belonging to a Sheep-herd
 Paternal, fatherly
 Pathetick, moving the Passions
 Patible, sufferable
 Patient, enduring
 Pectoral, belonging to the Breast
 Pellucid, clear, bright
 Pénitent, sorrowful
 Perilous, dangerous
 Permanent, lasting
 Perpléxed, confounded
 Pérsonal, belonging to a Person
 Persuasive, apt to persuade
 Péttinent, fit for the Purpose
 Pervious, easy to be passed
 Petulant, saucy
 Physical, belonging to Physic
 Piteous, sad, grievous
 Plausible, seemingly fair
 Plenary, full, compleat
 Plénteous, plentiful
 Popular, great
 Portable, that may be carried
 Positive, sure, certain
 Possible, that may be done
 Posthumous, after Death
 Potable, drinkable
 Practical, belonging to Practice
 Pragmàt Hick, over-busy, saucy
 Precedent, foregoing
 Preceptive, belonging to Precept
 Prévalent, powerful
 Previous, going before
 Primary, principal.

Primitive, ancient
 Probable, like to be done
 Prodigal, lavish, vain, glorious
 Projected, contrived
 Prolifick, apt to breed, fruitful
 Próminent, jutting out
 Prosperous, fortunate
 Puerile, childish
 Puissant, powerful
 Punctual, nice, exact
 Pursuant, according to
 Q
 Quadratic, four square
 Quàdrupede, four-footed
 Quadruple, four fold
 Quarrelsome, apt to quarrel
 Querulous, apt to complain
 Quiécent, at rest
 Quintuple, five fold

R
 Radient, bright, shining
 Radical, belonging to the Root
 Recumbent, in a lying Posture
 Redundant, abounding
 Refracted, broken again
 Refulgent, shining bright
 Régular, according to Rule
 Relative, having Relation to
 Renewed, began afresh
 Renowned, famous
 Rèprobate, cast off utterly
 Repugnant, contrary to
 Rèquisite, necessary
 Resolute, bold
 Respléndent, shining
 Rétrograde, a going backward
 Reverend, worthy of Honour
 Reversed, turned upside down
 Righteous, upright, just
 Riotous, levwd, disorderly
 Romantic, idle, fabulous

S
 Sabbàt Hick, belonging to the Sabbath
 Sannative, healing
 Saturnine, melancholy
 Savoury

Savoury, that relishes well	Tremendous, dreadful
Scandalous, disgraceful	Tripartite, divided in 3 Parts
Scholastick, belonging to a Scholar	Tripligate, triple or threefold
Scorbutick, troubled with the Scurvy	Trivial, of small Concern
Scrupulous, nice, precise	Turbulent, boisterous, disturbing
Scurvulous, scandalous	Typical, belonging to a Figure
Secular, temporal, worldly	Tyrannous, Tyrant like
Seizable, that may be seized	V and U
Seminal, belonging to Seed	Valiant, stout, brave
Sensible, apprehensive, witty	Various, changeable
Sensitive, that has Sense	Vehement, earnest
Sensual, given to Pleasure	Vendible, saleable
Serious, sober, grave	Venomous, poisonous
Serpentine, winding	Venial, pardonable
Singular, particular	Venturesome, bold, hardy
Specious, fair in Appearance	Verticle, over Head
Spermatick, full of Seed	Vicious, wicked, lewd
Spherical, roundish	Vigorous, lively, strong
Splenetick, full of Spleen	Villainous, base, wicked
Spurious, counterfeit, false	Vincible, that may be overcome
Strenuous, active, vigorous	Vindictive, revengeful
Submissive, humble	Violent, boisterous, high
Succedent, following	Viperous, of the Viper Kind
Successive, that which follows	Virtuous, endowed with Virtue
Sumptuous, rich, costly	Virulent, of venomous Quality
Superfine, very fine	Visible, that may be seen
Suspended, put off	Visual, belonging to the Sight
T	Ulcerous, full of Sores
Temporal, belonging to Time	Ultimate, final, utmost
Tenable, that may be held	Undulate, made like Waves
Tenebrous, full of Darkness	Uniform, regular, even
Terrible, dreadful	Unweildy, heavy, unactive
Timorous, fearful	Volatile, airy, light
Titular that bears a Title	Voluble, quick of Speech
Towardly, obedient	Urinal, belonging to Urine
Tractable, easily managed	W
Traitorous, Traitor like	Whimsical, full of Fancies
Transcendent, excellent	Withered, dried, faded
Transient, passing away	Wonderful, surprising
Transparent bright, clear	
Treacherous, wile, base	

T A B L E VI.

Verbs of three Syllables, accented and explained

N. B. Those Words of three Syllables that cannot be found here, look for in the two last Tables.

A

Abandon, to forsake
Abdicate, to renounce
Abolish, to destroy
Abrogate, to make void
Accouître, to dress, to trim
Acquiesce, comply with
Actuate, to move, to quicken
Aggrandize, to make great
Agitate, to put in Motion
Antedate, to date before Time
Antiquate, to make void
Appertain, to belong to
Arbitrate, to determine
Ascertain, to assert, to assure

B

Beleaguer, to besiege

C

Calculate, to reckon up
Celebrate, to keep a Feast
Certify, to give Notice
Circumcise, to cut off the Fore-Skin
Circumscribe, to limit
Circumvent, to deceive
Civilize, to make courteous
Clarify, to make clear
Compensate, to make Amends
Condescend, to comply with
Consecrate, to dedicate
Constitute, to appoint
Consummate, to perfect
Contemplate, to meditate
Continue, to abide, to last
Contribute, to give something
Controvert, to argue, to dispute

Correspond, to talk together
Counterfeit, to imitate
Counterpart, contrary Part

D

Decipher, to unfold

Décorate, to adorn
Deflower, to ravish
Demerit, to deserve well
Demolish, to pull down
Démonstrate, to shew plainly
Deposit, to trust with another
Déprecate, to pray against
Derogate, to lessen, disparage
Dignify, to advance, to honour
Disabûle, to undeceive
Disaccord, to disagree
Disallow, to dislike
Disannul, to make void
Disapprove, to blame
Discompose, to trouble
Disembark, to go out of the Ship

Disengage, to get off
Diseesteem, not to esteem
Dishonour, to disgrace
Dislocate, to put out of Joint
Disoblige, to displease
Dispârage, to speak ill of
Dispeople, to unpeople
Dispirit, to discourage
Dispose, to part with
Disquiet, to trouble
Disregard, to slight
Disrélish, to dislike
Dissipate, to disperse, or scatter
Distinguish, to discern between
Distribute, to divide, or share
Disunite, to separate
Dógmatisize, to assert positively

E

Educate, to nourish, to instruct
Elevate, to lift up
Embarrass, to clog, to hinder
Embellish, to beautify

Enamel

Enamel, <i>to vary with Spots</i>	Indispose, <i>to make unfit</i>
Encircle, <i>to encompass</i>	Ingénder, <i>to beget, to produce</i>
Encounter, <i>to fight with</i>	Inhabit, <i>to dwell in</i>
Encumber, <i>to perplex</i>	Innovate, <i>to make new</i>
Enervate, <i>to weaken the Mind</i>	Instigate, <i>to set on, to provoke</i>
Enfeeble, <i>to make weak</i>	Institute, <i>to appoint, to ordain</i>
Engender, <i>to beget, to breed</i>	Intercède, <i>to intercede for</i>
Enliven, <i>to make brisk or lively</i>	Intercépt, <i>to prevent</i>
Entangle, <i>to ensnare</i>	Interfere, <i>to clash with</i>
Entertain, <i>to receive</i>	Interject, <i>to cast between</i>
Envenom, <i>to infect with Poison</i>	Intermix, <i>to mix with</i>
Environ, <i>to enclose</i>	Interpose, <i>to intermeddle</i>
Establish, <i>to settle</i>	Intérpret, <i>to explain</i>
Execute, <i>to put to Death</i>	Interrupt, <i>to hinder, to stop</i>
Exhibit, <i>to produce, or shew</i>	Intersect, <i>to cut in two</i>
Expedite, <i>to hasten</i>	Intersperse, <i>to scatter</i>
Expiate, <i>to atone for</i>	Intervene, <i>to come between</i>
Explicate, <i>to unfold, to explain</i>	Intimate, <i>to shew</i>
Extinguish, <i>to put out</i>	Intitle, <i>to give Right to</i>
Extricate, <i>to disentangle</i>	Introduce, <i>to bring in</i>
Exundate, <i>to overflow</i>	Invéigle, <i>to allure, to entice</i>
F	Inviron, <i>to encompass round</i>
Falsify, <i>to counterfeit</i>	Invoke, <i>to call upon</i>
Fascinate, <i>to bewitch</i>	Irritate, <i>to provoke, to stir up</i>
Fluctuate, <i>to waver in Opinion</i>	Justify, <i>to clear one's self</i>
Fortify, <i>to fence, to make strong</i>	L
G	Lacerate, <i>to tear in Pieces</i>
Gènerate, <i>to beget</i>	Levigate, <i>to make plain</i>
Gratify, <i>to requite</i>	M
H	Macerate, <i>to make clean</i>
Hésitate, <i>to doubt</i>	Magnify, <i>to enlarge</i>
I	Manacle, <i>to bind, or fetter</i>
I'dolize, <i>to worship, to adore</i>	Mediate, <i>to intercede</i>
Illùstrate, <i>to explain</i>	Médicate, <i>to heal, to cure</i>
Imitate, <i>to do the like</i>	Meditate, <i>to think upon</i>
Importune, <i>to request</i>	Mention, <i>to take Notice of</i>
Imprégnate, <i>to make fruitful</i>	Methodize, <i>to put in order</i>
Imprison, <i>to put in Prison</i>	Miscarry, <i>not to succeed</i>
Incarnate, <i>to be made Flesh</i>	Misconstrue, <i>to interpret amiss</i>
Incircle, <i>to encompass</i>	Mitigate, <i>to pacify, to ease</i>
Incommode, <i>to prejudice</i>	Modify, <i>to shape, to qualify</i>
Inculcate, <i>to repeat often</i>	Mollify, <i>to make soft</i>
Incumber, <i>to clog, to hinder</i>	Mortify, <i>to grow dead</i>
Incurvate, <i>to bow or bend</i>	Multiply, <i>to increase</i>
Indicate, <i>to declare, to shew</i>	N
	Naûseate, <i>to loath, to abhor</i>
	Nominate

Nominate, to appoint
Notify, to make known
Nullify, to make void
Numerator, to count, or number

O

Obligate, to bind, or oblige
Occupy, to possess, or use
Operate, to work

P

Palliate, to disguise, or cover
Paraphrase, to explain before
Penetrate, to dive into
Perforate, to pierce through
Perpetrate, to effect
Persevere, to continue steadfast
Personate, to personate a Person
Petrify, to turn into Stone
Pinion, to pin, or bind fast
Pre-exist, to be before Hand
Prohibit, to forbid
Promulgate, to make public
Prostitute, to expose
Putrify, to corrupt

Q

Qualify, to make fit

R

Radicate, to take root
Rarify, to make thin
Ratify, to confirm
Readmit, to receive again
Reassign, to sign again
Recognize, to take Knowledge
of

Recollect, to call to mind
Recommend, to commit to, or
speak well of

Recreate, to divert,
Rectify, to correct, to amend
Redouble, to double again
Règulate, to set in order
Reimbark, to take shipping
again

Reimburse, to repay
Reinforce, to strengthen
Remonstrate, to shew by Rea-
son

Repossess, to possess again
Represent, to make appear
Reprimand, to rebuke
Ruminant, to ponder in Mind

S

Salivate, to flux by spitting
Separate, to part or divide
Sequester, to put asunder
Signalize, to distinguish
Solemnize, to celebrate
Specify, to mention expressly
Speculate, to contemplate
Stigmatize, to disgrace
Stipulate, to covenant
Stupify, to make dull
Subjugate, to subdue
Substitute, to put in the Room
of another
Suffocate, to smother or choke
Superadd, to add over and a-
bove
Superscribe, to write over
Supersede, to suspend
Supervise, to oversee
Surrender, to yield up
Surrogate, to depute, *to ap-
point
Sympathize, to suffer with

T

Tantalize, to mock, to baulk
Terminate, to limit, to bound
Tolerate, to suffer, to bear
with
Transfigure, to change in
Shape

V and U

Verify, to prove, to make good
Versify, to make Verses
Villify, to despise, to abuse
Vindicate, to defend, to justify
Violate, to break, to trans-
gress
Vitiate, to corrupt, to deprave
Undermine, to make hollow

T A B L E VIII.

Noun Substantives of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A

A Bintestate, *an Heir to one dying without Will*
 Abolishment, *a Destroying*
 Abortion, *Miscarriage*
 Accessary, *a Helper or Adviser*
 Accomplishment, *a fulfilling*
 Accurateness, *Exactness*
 Acidity, *Sharpness*
 Acknowledgment, *Confession*
 A crimony, *Tartness*
 Addition, *an adding*
 Admission, *Entrance upon*
 Andoléscence, *Youthfulness*
 Adóption, *free Choice*
 Adversity, *Affliction*
 Advertency, *Carefulness*
 Advertisement, *Intelligence*
 Affidavit, *Witness upon Oath*
 Affinity, *Relation*
 A labaster, *a Sort of Marble*
 Alácrity, *Charfulness*
 Allegiance, *Obedience*
 Allegory, *a Figure in Rhetoric*
 Allúsion, *a Liking of one Thing to another*
 Ambition, *a Thirst after Greatness*
 Analysis, *Resolution, Unfolding*
 Anathema, *a solemn Curse*
 Anatomy, *a neat Dissection*
 Annuity, *a yearly Rent*
 Antagonist, *an Adversary*
 Antipathy, *natural Aversion*
 Antiquity, *Antient*
 Anxiety, *troubled in Mind*
 Apology, *an Excuse*
 Apostacy, *falling from Religion*
 Apostrophe, *a Mark, or Comma*
 Architecture, *Art of Building*

Arithmetic, *Science of Numbers*Artillery, *Fire Arms*Ascènion, *an Ascending*Asperity, *Roughness*Aspersion, *a Slander*Astrology, *a pretended Art*Astronomy, *Science*Aúditory, *an Assembly of Hearers*Authority, *Rule or Power*

B

Barbàrians, *barbarous People*
 Barometer, *a Weather-Glass*
 Battalion, *a large Body of Men*
 Benefactor, *a Giver*
 Bénéfice, *Kindness*
 Benevolence, *Good Will*
 Benignity, *Goodness*
 Bisection, *the cutting in two*
 Bréviary, *a Mass Book*
 Británnia, *Great-Britain*
 Brutality, *Beastliness*
 Bürgomaster, *a Magistrate*

C

Calàmity, *Misfortune*
 Calidity, *Heat*
 Captivity, *Slavery*
 Carnality, *Fleshiness*
 Carnation, *a Flower*
 Càsualty, *happening by Chance*
 Celèbity, *Swiftneſſ*
 Célibacy, *single Life*
 Centúrion, *Captain of Soldiers*
 Cèremony, *Formality*
 Certificate, *a written Testimony*
 Cessation, *a Ceasing*
 Chronology, *History of Time*
 Circumference, *the Circuit*
 Citation, *a Summons or Quoting*
 Civility, *Courtesy*

Coaction

Coaction, *Compulsion*
 Coadjutor, *a Fellow-helper*
 Coalescence, *cleaving to*
 Cognition, *a Judging*
 Coherency, *Agreement*
 Cohesion, *sticking together*
 Coition, *carnal Copulation*
 Colation, *an Entertainment*
 Collection, *a Gathering*
 Collegiate, *a Fellow Student*
 Collision, *a Dashing of Bodies*
 Collusion, *Deceit*
 Combustion, *an Uproar*
 Comedian, *a Stage-Player*
 Commentary, *an Interpretation*
 Commissary, *a Church Officer*
 Commission, *a Power*
 Commodity, *Goods*
 Commonalty, *common People*
 Commotion, *a Disturbance*
 Community, *a Society*
 Compendium, *an Abridgment*
 Competency, *Sufficiency*
 Complacency, *Civility*
 Complexion, *Colour of the Face*
 Completion, *a fulfilling*
 Compréssion, *pressing together*
 Compulsion, *Constraint*
 Compunction, *Remorse*
 Concavity, *Inside Hollowness*
 Conception, *conceiving*
 Concession, *a Granting*
 Concinity, *Aptness*
 Conclusion, *the End*
 Concoction, *a Digestion*
 Concupiscence, *Lust, Desire*
 Condensit, *Thickness*
 Conformity, *a Compliance*
 Congruity, *Agreement*
 Conjunction, *Union with*
 Connection, *Relation to*
 Consecutary, *a Consequence*
 Conservatory, *a Keeper*
 Consistory, *a Spiritual Court*
 Contagion, *Infection*
 Contention, *Strife*
 Contingency, *accidental*
 Contraction, *a drawing together*
 Contrition, *unfeigned Sorrow*
 Cónsumacy, *Stubbornness*
 Contumely, *Reproach*
 Contusion, *a Bruise*
 Convention, *an Assembly*
 Convéxity, *the Outside*
 Corollary, *a Consequence*
 Córpuency, *Grossness of Body*
 Correspondent, *a Friend*
 Corrosion, *a Gnawing*
 Credentials, *Letters of Credit*
 Credulity, *Readiness to believe*

D

Damnation, *the Punishment of Hell Torments*
 Debauchery, *Lewdness*
 Deception, *a deceiving*
 Decision, *a determining*
 Declension, *a decaying*
 Declivity, *Steepness*
 Decoction, *a Seething*
 Decursion, *a running down*
 Decusition, *a shaking down*
 Deduction, *a taking from*
 Defluction, *a flowing down*
 Deformity, *Ugliness*
 Dejection, *a casting down*
 Delicacy, *Niceness, Tenderness*
 Democracy, *Government by the common People*
 Demoniac, *one possessed by the Devil*
 Depression, *a pressing down*
 Derision, *a Mocking*
 Descension, *a Descending*
 Desertion, *a forsaking*
 Desperado, *a desperate Fellow*
 Despondency, *a Despairing*
 Detrusion, *a thrusting down*
 Dexterity, *Readiness, Skill*
 Diagonal, *a slant Line*
 Digestion,

Digestion, *Concoction*
 Dimension, *the just Measure*
 Directory, *that which directs*
 Discomfiture, *Overthrow*
 Discretion, *Wisdom*
 Discussion, *an Examination*
 Dishabille, *an Undress*
 Disjunction, *a Disjoining*
 Disloyalty, *Unfaithfulness*
 Dismission, *a sending away*
 Dispension, *Spreading abroad*
 Disparity, *Unlikeness*
 Dispersion, *Spreading, &c.*
 Dissention, *Sirife*
 Dissuasion, *a persuading against*

Disunion, *Division*
 Diversity, *Variety*
 Docility, *Teachableness*
 Donation, *a Grant*
 Doxology, *a divine Hymn*
 Duration, *Continuance*

E

Ebriety, *Drunkenness*
 Edition, *Publication of a Book*
 Efficacy, *Force, Virtue*
 Effigies, *Image, Likeness*
 Effusion, *a pouring out*
 Emergency, *Casualty*
 Eminence, *Excellency*
 Emissary, *a Spy*
 Emotion, *a Moving*
 Empyréum, *the highest Heaven*

Encomium, *Commendation*
 Enormity, *Heinousness*
 Enthusiast, *one who fancies himself inspired*
 Epicurism, *Gluttony*
 Epiphany, *the 12th Day after Christmas*

Epitome, *a short Account*
 Equality, *Likeness*
 Equation, *a making equal*
 Erection, *a raising upright*
 Eruption, *a breaking out*

Escutcheon, *a Coat of Arms*
 Evasion, *a Shift or Escape*
 Eviction, *a Convincing*
 Exaction, *an unjust Demand*
 Excellency, *a Title of Honour*
 Exclusion, *a putting out*
 Excursion, *an Invasion*
 Executor, *one who executes a Person's Will*
 Exemption, *a Privilege*
 Exigency, *Need*
 Expansion, *a Spreading abroad*
 Extension, *stretching out*
 Extinction, *a putting out*
 Extortion, *unlawful Gain*
 Extraction, *a drawing out*
 Extrusion, *a driving out*

F

Facility, *Easiness*
 Fébruary, *the second Month*
 Fecundity, *Fruitfulness*
 Ferocity, *Fierceness*
 Fertility, *Plentifulness*
 Fidelity, *Faithfulness*
 Fixation, *a fixing*
 Flatulency, *Windiness*
 Fluidity, *a flowing*
 Formality, *Ceremony*
 Formation, *a Fashioning*
 Foundation, *the lowest Part*
 Fragility, *Brittleness*
 Fraternity, *Brotherhood*
 Fraudulency, *Deceitfulness*
 Frigidity, *Coldness, Impotency*
 Frugality, *Thriftiness*
 Fruition, *Enjoyment*
 Frustration, *a disappointing*
 Fumidit, *Smoakiness*
 Fury, *Thievishness*
 Futurity, *the Time to come*

G

Garrulity, *Talkativeness*
 Gelidity, *Frostiness*
 Gentility, *good Breeding*
 Geography, *a Description of the Earth*

Geometry, a Science, the measuring of Lines and Figures

Gibbosity, a bunching out

Gilliflower, a July Flower

Gladiator, a Fencer

Gràdation, a going Step by Step

Grammàrian, a Teacher of Grammar

Gratuity, a Reward

H

Hàberdasher, a Seller of small Wares

Habiliment, Clothing

Hilarity, Chearfulness

Homoligy, Proportion, Likeness

Hostility, open War

Humanity, Courtesy

Humidity, Moisture

Hyperbole, an Expression beyond the Truth

Hypocris y, Deceit

Hypothesis, a Supposition

J and I

Jactation, a vain Boasting

Ichnography, a Platform

Identity, Sameness

Idiotism, Simplicity

Idòlatry, Idol Worship

Ignominy, Dishonour, Shame

Illàtion, an Infirmece

Illusion, a Sham or Cheat

Imminency, Boundlessness

Immodesty, Wantonness

Immunity, Freedom

Imparity, Inequality

Impediment, Hindrance

Impiety, Ungodliness

Impotency, Weakness

Impréssion, a Stamp

Improbity, Dishonesty

Impunity, Freedom from Punishment

Inadverency, Heedlessness

Inanity, Emptiness

Incision, a Gash or Cut

Incursion, an Inroad of Soldiers

Indignity, an Affront

Induction, a Leading into

Inaptitude, Unaptness

Inferiors, Persons of a lower Rank

Infinity, Endlessness

Infirmary, a House for Sick

Infirmit y, Weakness

Infusion, a pouring in

Ingràtitude, Unthankfulness

Injection, a casting in

Injunction, a Command

Inquietude, Restlessness

Inscription, a written Title

Insertion, a putting in

Inspection, Insight

Integrity, Honesty

Intention, Design

Intrusion, a thrusting one's self into Company

Inversion, a turning away

L

Laxation, a Loosening

Legality, Lawfulness

Ledgerdemain, Slight of Hand

Legislàtor, a Law-Giver

Licèntiate, one who has a Licence

Limpidity, Clearness

Lineament, Proportion, Feature

Literature, Learning

Locality, the Being of a Thing in a Place

Logician, one who reasons well

Longevity, long Life

Lubricity, Slipperiness

M

Magician, Conjuurer

Màistracy, Office of a Magis-

Malignancy, Ill-nature (trate

Manifest, evident

Mathe-

Mathematics, <i>the Science of Numbers, Magnitude, &c.</i>	Pageantry, <i>Pomp, Show</i>
Mátrimony, <i>Marriage</i>	Parliament, <i>the chief Assembly of the Nation</i>
Maturity, <i>Ripeness of Years</i>	Paifimony, <i>Sparingness</i>
Mayoralty, <i>Office of a Mayor</i>	Partition, <i>a Division</i>
Memórial, <i>that which serves to bring to Remembrance</i>	Pátrimony, <i>an Inheritance</i>
Meridian, <i>the Point, or Circle</i>	Pavilion, <i>a Tent of State</i>
Misdeméanour, <i>an Offence</i>	Peninsula, <i>an Half Island</i>
Monastery, <i>a College of Monks</i>	Penultima, <i>the last Syllable but one</i>
Monition, <i>a Warning</i>	Percussion, <i>a Striking</i>
Morality, <i>belonging to good Life</i>	Perdition, <i>utter Ruin</i>
Mundanity, <i>Worldliness</i>	Perplexity, <i>Doubtfulness</i>
Mutation, <i>a Changing</i>	Perseverance, <i>Constancy</i>
N	
Nariàtion, <i>a Relation</i>	Pervérsion, <i>a seducing from</i>
Nativity, <i>Birth</i>	Petition, <i>a Request</i>
Náaturalist, <i>one skilled in natural Causes</i>	Philology, <i>the Study of Literature</i>
Necromancy, <i>Conjuring</i>	Philosophy, <i>the Knowledge of natural and moral Things</i>
Negátion, <i>a denying</i>	Phlebotomy, <i>Blood letting</i>
Neutrality, <i>Indifference</i>	Physician, <i>a Doctor of Physic</i>
Nictation, <i>winking with the Eye</i>	Plantation, <i>a Settlement</i>
Nobility, <i>Nobleness of Birth</i>	Plurality, <i>more than one</i>
Nonentity, <i>a Thing not in Being</i>	Póetafter, <i>a sorry Poet</i>
Nonresidence, <i>Failure of Residence</i>	Pollútion, <i>Uncleanness</i>
Nutrition, <i>Nourishment</i>	Position, <i>Place or Situation</i>
O	
Objection, <i>a Replying against</i>	Precaution, <i>Forewarning, Notice, &c.</i>
Oblation, <i>an Offering</i>	Procession, <i>going before</i>
Obliquity, <i>Crookedness</i>	Prediction, <i>foretelling</i>
Oblivion, <i>Forgetfulness</i>	Predecessor, <i>one who was in Place before</i>
Obscenity, <i>unclean Speech</i>	Preheminence, <i>Advantage</i>
Obscurity, <i>Darkness, Difficulty</i>	Prerogative, <i>Preheminence</i>
Obstinaacy, <i>Stubbornness</i>	Présbytery, <i>Eldership</i>
Obstrukcion, <i>Hindrance</i>	Presumption, <i>Boldness</i>
Œconomy, <i>Family Governments, good Management</i>	Pretension, <i>Claim</i>
Optation, <i>a Desiring</i>	Prevention, <i>Hindrance</i>
Oration, <i>a public Speech</i>	Probation, <i>Proof, Trial</i>
Oratory, <i>the Art of Eloquence</i>	Procession, <i>a solemn March</i>
Original, <i>the first Beginning</i>	Proclivity, <i>Aprivis to a Thing</i>
Orthography, <i>true Writing</i>	Procurátor, <i>a Solicitor</i>
	Production, <i>a bringing forth</i>
	Profession, <i>a Calling or Trade</i>
	Proficient,

Proficient, one who makes a Progress in any Art, &c.

Progression, a going forward.

Proximity, Tediumness.

Promontory, a rising Ground.

Promotion, Preferment.

Propensity, Inclination of Mind.

Propinquity, Nearness.

Proportion, Agreement.

Proprietor, the proper Owner.

Propriety, Properness of Speech.

Prosperity, Success, Happiness.

Protection, Defence.

Protestantism, the Religion of Protestants.

Protuberance, a swelling out.

Provision, Food.

Proximity, Nearness.

Pulsation, Beating of the Pulse.

Punctilio, a Trifle.

Purgation, a Cleansing.

Purgatory, Punishment.

Q

Quaternions, the Number four.

Quotation, a Quoting.

R

Rapidity, Swiftness.

Reality, the Truth of a Matter.

Receptacle, a Store-house.

Redition, a restoring again.

Redemption, a Ransoming.

Reduction, a Reducing.

Refection, a Refreshment.

Reflection, Meditation.

Refraction, a Weakening.

Regulator, that which directs.

Rejection, a casting off.

Reimbursement, a paying back.

Relation, Kindred, also a Rehearsal or a Likeness.

Religion, the Worship of a God.

Remission, Forgiveness.

Residual, Remainder.

Restriction, Restraint.

Resumption, a resuming.

Retention, a Retaining.

Retortion, a Returning back.

Reversion, Right of Inheritance.

Reunion, uniting again.

Rogation, an asking.

Rotation, a turning round.

Rotundity, Roundness.

Rusticity, Clownishness.

S

Sagacity, Sharpness of Wit.

Sanctimony, Holiness.

Satiety, Fullness.

Scrutation, a Searching.

Seclusion, a shutting out.

Secretion, a biding.

Secretary, a Writer.

Security, Safety.

Seduction, a Misleading.

Semicircle, a Half Circle.

Seminary, a Nursery.

Sensation, a perceiving by Sense.

Seraglio, a Place for Concubines.

Servility, the Condition of Slaves.

Severity, Strictness.

Similitude, Likeness.

Simplicity, Honesty, Foolishness.

Sincerity, Uprightness.

Sobriety, prudent Carriage.

Society, Company Conversation.

Solemnity, a solemn Action.

Solidity, Soundness of Judgment.

Soliloquy, talking to one's self.

Solution, a resolving a Question.

Sovereignty, supreme Power.

Stability, Firmness, Continuance.

Stationer, a Seller of Paper, &c.

Statuary, a Carver of Images.

Stolidity, Foolishness.

Stupidity, Dulness.

Subjection, under Dependance.

Sublimity, Loftiness, Height.

Submission, a yielding to.

Subtraction, a taking one Number from another.

Subversion,

Subversion, <i>Ruin, Destruction</i>	Transition, <i>a passing from one to another</i>
Succession, <i>a coming after</i>	Translation, <i>a Removing</i>
Sudation, <i>a Sweating</i>	Trapezium, <i>a four sided Figure</i>
Suggestion, <i>a putting in Mind</i>	Tributary, <i>one that pays Tribute</i>
Superstructure, <i>the upper Part of a Building</i>	Trysyllable, <i>three Syllables</i>
Supervisor, <i>a Surveyor</i>	Tuition, <i>Care of Education</i>
Suppression, <i>a putting a Stop to</i>	Tumidit, <i>a Swelling</i>
Supremacy, <i>chief Authority</i>	V and U
Suspension, <i>a ceasing</i>	Vacation, <i>being at Leisure</i>
Tardiloquy, <i>Slowness of Speech</i>	Vacuity, <i>Emptiness</i>
Tautology, <i>repeating over again</i>	Validity, <i>Strength, Power</i>
Taxation, <i>laying on of Taxes</i>	Ubiquity, <i>a being in all Places</i>
Temerity, <i>Rashness</i>	Vegetables, <i>Plants, Herbs, &c.</i>
Temperature, <i>Disposition</i>	Velocity, <i>Swiftness</i>
Temptation, <i>Enticement</i>	Veracity, <i>speaking Truth</i>
Tenuity, <i>Smallness</i>	Vermilion, <i>a fine red Colour</i>
Territory, <i>a Compass of Land</i>	Versifier, <i>a Maker of Verses</i>
Theodilite, <i>an Instrument for Surveying Land</i>	Vertuoso, <i>an ingenious Person</i>
Theology, <i>Divinity</i>	Viaticum, <i>a Popish Sacrament for the Sick</i>
Timidity, <i>Fearfulness</i>	Vibration, <i>a beating or shaking</i>
Tradition, <i>delivering down</i>	Vicinity, <i>Neighbourhood</i>
Traduction, <i>a defaming</i>	Vicissitude, <i>Change of Things</i>
Tranquility, <i>Quietness of Mind</i>	Virginity, <i>the Condition of a Virgin</i>
Transaction, <i>an Action done</i>	Vivacity, <i>Liveliness</i>
Transcription, <i>writing over again</i>	Vocation, <i>a Calling, Employ</i>
Transfusion, <i>a pouring out</i>	Volition, <i>the Act of Willing</i>
Transgression, <i>a Violation</i>	Urbanity, <i>good Breeding</i>
	Utility, <i>Profit, Usefulness</i>

T A B L E VIII.

Noun Adjectives, of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A	bstémious, sober, tem-	Affirmative, <i>positive</i>
A	perate	Alternative, <i>done by Turns</i>
Accessible, <i>approachable</i>	Ambassador, <i>a Person sent by a Prince</i>	Ambiguous, <i>doubtful</i>
Accidental, <i>by Chance</i>	A'miable, <i>lovely</i>	Amicable, <i>friendly</i>
Accountable, <i>answering for</i>	Amphibious, <i>that lives upon Land and in Water</i>	Anonymous,
Adorable, <i>worthy of Honour</i>		
Aethereal, <i>belonging to the Heavens</i>		

Anonymous, without Name

Antecedent, going before

Antiquated, grown out of Date

Applicable, that may be applied

Arbitrary, absolute, free

Articulate, distinct

Assiduous, diligent

Audacious, bold, daring

Auricular, belonging to the Ear

Auspicious, happy, prosperous

B

Beatific, belonging to the Blessed

Bituminous, clammy

Botanical, belonging to Herbs

C

Cadaverous, belonging to a Carcase

Canonical, according to the Canons of the Church

Capacious, large

Carnivorous, Flesh devouring

Chimerical, imaginary

Circumjacent, round about

Circumvagrant, wandering about

Coeternal, equal in Eternity

Coexistent, having a Being

Coincident, happening together

Collateral, not direct, sideways

Combustible, apt to take Fire

Commodious, convenient

Comparative, capable of Comparison

Compatible, that agrees with another

Compendious, very brief

Complicated, folded together

Comprehensive, full

Conspicuous, easy to be seen

Contiguous, that is near

Corporeal, of a bodily Substance

Cursory, slightly

Customary, common

Cylindrical, like a Cylinder

Decennial, of ten Years

Declarative, which serves to declare

Deducible, that may be inferred

Deficient, wanting

Definitive, decisive, positive

Delectable, delightful

Deliberate, prudent, advised

Delicious, pleasant to the Taste

Delirious, light-headed

Deposited, trusted with

Determinate, positive

Detestable, vile, to be hated

Dilatory, full of Delays

Disaffected, not pleased with

Distributive, which serves to distribute

Dissoluble, which may be dissolved

Divisible, that may be divided

Dogmatical, positive

E

Effeminate, womanish

Egregious, singular, rare, great

Elaborate, done with Exactness

Elliptical, belonging to an Oval

Episcopal, belonging to a Bishop

Equivalent, of equal Worth

Erroneous, full of Error

Essential, necessary

Execrable, hateful, accursed

Exorbitant, extravagant

Expedient, necessary

Extempore, without Study

F

Facetious, pleasant, witty

Fallacious, deceitful

Familiar, free

Fictitious, feign'd, counterfeited

Figurative, spoken by Figures

Formidable, dreadful

Fortuitous, accidental

Fundamental, principal

G

Generated, begotten, produced

Granivorous,

Granivorous, feeding on Grain	Infinite, unlimited	
Habitable, that may be dwelt in	Indelible, not to be blotted out	
Habitual, customary	Independent, not depending	
Harmonious, agreeable	Indocile, dull, blockish	
Heretical, not found in the true Faith	Indurable, that may be endured	
Heterodox, differing from the general Opinion	Ineffable, unspeakable	
Historical, belonging to History	Infallible, that cannot err	
Honorary, belonging to Honour	Infectious, apt to infect	
Horizontal, level	Inflexible, not to be bent	
Hospitable, friendly	Ingenious, sharp, witty	
Hydroical, troubled with a Dropsey	Ingenuous, free, sincere	
I and J		
Illiberal, niggardly	Inglorious, dishonourable	
Illiterate, unlearned	Initial, the first of all	
Illustrious, noble, renowned	Injurious, hurtful	
Imitable, which may be imitated	Inoffensive, harmless	
Immoderate, excessive	Infatiate, unsatisfied	
Immutable, unchangeable	Insidious, treacherous	
Impartial, just, equal	Intelligent, understanding	
Impassable, not to be passed	Intemperate, immoderate	
Impatient, hasty	Intermural, between two Walls	
Impenitent, not repenting	Intractable, ungovernable	
Imperial, belonging to an Empire	Inviduous, envious	
Imperious, haughty, proud	Invincible, not to be overcome	
Impertinent, silly, troublesome	Ironical, spoken contrary	
Impetuous, violent	Irresolute, unresolved	
Implacable, not to be appeased	Irreverent, unmannerly	
Importunate, troublesome	Judicious, wise discreet	
Impregnable, not to be taken	L	
Improbable, unlikely	Laborious, painful	
Imprudent, careless	Lascivious, wanton, lustful	
Inanimate, without Life	Legitimate, born in Wedlock	
Incestuous, guilty of Incest	Libidinous, lustful	
Incognito, unknown	Licentious, lust, disorderly	
Incohérent, not agreeing	Litigious, quarrelsome	
Incompétent, incapable	Loquacious, full of Talk	
Inconsistent, not suiting	Luxuriant, wanton, abounding	
Incóntinent, unchaste	M	
Incredible, beyond Belief	Magnanimous, courageous	
Inculpable, unblameable	Magnificent, stately	
	Malevolent, full of Hatred	
	Malicious, spiteful	
	Matiérial, momentous	
	Mechanical, relative to Mechanicks	
	Méditative, thoughtful	
	Melancholy, sad, pensive	
	Mercenary,	

Mercenary, <i>greedy of Gain</i>	Precarious, <i>uncertain</i>	
Methòdical, <i>agreeable to Method</i>	Precipitate, <i>over hasty</i>	
Military, <i>warlike</i>	Predominate, <i>ruling over</i>	
Miscellany, <i>of divers Matters</i>	Pre-existent, <i>being before</i>	
Multititous, <i>bearing many Sorts</i>	Préferable, <i>that is to be preferred before another</i>	
Munificent, <i>bounteous</i>	Preparative, <i>which serves to prepare</i>	
N		
Navigable, <i>fit for Ships</i>	Preposterous, <i>quite contrary</i>	
Necessitous, <i>needy</i>	Prodigious, <i>wonderful</i>	
Noctivagant, <i>Night-wandering</i>	Promiscuous, <i>confused</i>	
Notorious, <i>publickly</i>	Prophetical, <i>belonging to a Prophet</i>	
Numerical, <i>Numbers</i>	Propitious, <i>favourable</i>	
O		
Obèdient, <i>submissive</i>	Provincial, <i>of a Province</i>	
Obnoxious, <i>subject to Punishment</i>	Prudential, <i>wise</i>	
Q		
Obsequious, <i>dutiful</i>	Quàdrupedal, <i>four footed</i>	
Octangular, <i>having 8 Angles</i>	Quotidian, <i>daily</i>	
Officious, <i>obliging</i>	R	
Omnipotent, <i>all-powerful</i>	Rapacious, <i>ravenous</i>	
Omniprésent, <i>every where present</i>	Rational, <i>reasonable</i>	
Omniscient, <i>all-knowing</i>	Rebellious, <i>disobedient</i>	
Ordinary, <i>common</i>	Reciprocal, <i>mutual</i>	
Oriental, <i>eastern</i>	Refractory, <i>unruly, headstrong</i>	
Outrageous, <i>fierce, violent</i>	Regenerate, <i>born again</i>	
P		
Palatable, <i>pleasant to the Taste</i>	Remarkable, <i>worthy of Note</i>	
Parochial, <i>of a Parish</i>	Réputable, <i>of good Repute</i>	
Particular, <i>proper, peculiar</i>	Respónsible, <i>able, answerable</i>	
Parturient, <i>ready to bring forth</i>	Restorative, <i>of a strengthening Nature</i>	
Peculiar, <i>particular, singular</i>	Revocable, <i>that may be repealed</i>	
Penurious, <i>niggardly, covetous</i>	Rhetorical, <i>eloquent</i>	
Péremptory, <i>absolute, positive</i>	S	
Perfidious, <i>false, treacherous</i>	Sacramental, <i>belonging to the Sacrament</i>	
Pernicious, <i>hur'ful</i>	Salacious, <i>lustful</i>	
Perpetual, <i>everlasting</i>	Satirical, <i>sharp, severe</i>	
Peripicuous, <i>clear, plain</i>	Schismatical, <i>guilty of Separation</i>	
Political, <i>belonging to Government</i>	Séasonable, <i>done in Season</i>	
Pontifical, <i>Pope like</i>	Sedentary, <i>sitting</i>	
Posterior, <i>latter</i>	Seditious, <i>faction</i>	
Potential, <i>powerful</i>	Sententious, <i>full of pithy Sentences</i>	
Practicable, <i>that may be practised</i>		

Séparable, that may be separated	Transfigured, changed
Septennial, of seven Years	Triangular, belonging to, or in the Form of a Triangle
Sexennial, of six Years	Triennial, of three Years
Siderial, starry	Tumultuous, riotous
Significant, clear, expressive	Tyrannical, Tyrant like
Sociable, friendly	V and U
Solitary, lonesome	Valuable, of Price
Solicitous, full of Care	Variable, changeable
Sophistical, captious, deceitful	Vegetative, belonging to Vege- tables
Spiritual, divine	Venerable, worthy of Reverence
Spontaneous, free, voluntary	Venereal, lustful
Subordinate, inferior	Vernacular, natural
Subservient, helpful	Vertiginous, giddy
Substantial, solid, wealthy	Vexatious, troublesome
Sufficient, enough, capable	Vindictive, belonging to an Apology or Defence
Salphúreous, full of Brimstone	Unanimous, of one Mind
Superior, uppermost, chief	Universál, general
Suscéptible, capable of any Im- pression	Univocal, of one Voice
Suspicious, distrustful	Unscriptural, not according to Scripture
Symbolical, of the Nature of a Sign	Untenable, not to be held by a Tenant
Sympathetic, pertaining to Sympathy	Vóluntary, free
Synónymous, of the same Sig- nification	Volúptuous, given to Pleasure
T	Voracious, greedy
Tempestuous, stormy	Vulnerable, that may be wound- ed
Temporary, for a Time	Uxorius, over fond of a Wife
Tenacious, holding fast	W
Terrestrial, earthly	Warrantable, justifiable
Theatrical, belonging to a Stage	
Tólerable that may be endured	

T A B L E IX.

Verbs of four Syllables, accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of four Syllables which you cannot find here,
look for in the two last Tables.

A Bbréviate, to make short
Abominate, to abhor
Accelerate, to put forward
Administer, to add or give to
Adulterate, to forge or corrupt
Alienate, to estrange from
Alleviate, to ease, to assuage
Annihilate, to bring to nothing

Anticipate, to prevent
Appropriate, to claim to one's
self, or turn to one's own Use
Assimilate, to counterfeit
Associate, to join with

C
Calumniate, to slander

Ca-

Capacitate, *to make capable*
 Capitulate, *to come to Terms*
 Characterize, *describe*
 Coagulate, *to congeal*
 Commemorate, *to celebrate*
 Commiserate, *to take Pity of*
 Conciliate, *to reconcile*
 Confederate, *to join together*
 Congratulate, *to rejoice with*
 Cooperate, *to work together*
 Corroborate, *to strengthen*

D

Debilitate, *to weaken*
 Degenerate, *to grow worse*
 Denominate, *to give Name to*
 Denunciate, *to denounce*
 Depopulate, *to unpeople or spoil*
 Depreciate, *to undervalue*
 Dilucidate, *to make clear*
 Discontinue, *to leave off*
 Discriminate, *to distinguish*
 Dissatisfy, *to displease*
 Diversity, *to make different*

E

Enumerate, *to reckon up*
 Evacuate, *to empty*
 Evaporate, *to breathe out*
 Exhilarate, *to make cheerful*
 Extenuate, *to mitigate*

I

Illuminate, *to enlighten*
 Inaugurate, *to invest or install*

Incorporate, *to mix together*
 Inextricate, *to entangle*
 Infatuate, *to beset, to bewitch*
 Ingeminate, *to increase much*
 Ingratiatiate, *to get into Favour*
 Inoculate, *to graft*
 Insinuate, *to give a Hint of*
 Intoxicate, *to make drunk*
 Invalidate, *to make void*

M

Méliorate, *to make soft*
 Monopolize, *to engross a Commodity to one's self*

N

Nécessitate, *to force*
 Negotiate, *to traffic*

O

Obliterate, *to blot out*

P

Predestinate, *to decree, or ordain before Hand*
 Premeditate, *to contrive before Hand*

Preponderate, *to out-weigh*
 Prevaricate, *to shuffle, to act deceitfully.*

Prognosticate, *to foretel*

R

Reédify, *to build again*
 Remunerate, *to recompence*
 Renumerate, *to pay back*

P A R T IV.

Contains several necessary Things to be known, for the further Improvement of the young Scholar, in his Learning and Morals.

T A B L E I.

To make good INK.

TAKE five Ounces of the best blue Nutgalls, break them in a Mortar, but not into small Pieces; then put the Galls into one Quart of clear Rain Water, or, if this cannot be got, soft Spring Water; let them stand four or five Days, shaking them often. Then take two Ounces of white Gum Arabick, one Ounce of double-refined Sugar, one Piece of Indico, and put to the same, and shake them well, and let them stand four or five Days more; then take two Ounces of good green Copperas, (the larger the better) and having first washed off the Filth, put it to the rest, and also a Piece of clear Allum, about as big as a Walnut, to set the Colour, and it will be fit for Use.

N. B. Put in a Glass of Brandy or Spirits, to keep it from freezing.

To make RED INK

TAKE three Pints of stale Beer (rather than Vinegar) and four Ounces of ground Brazil Wood; simmer them together for an Hour; then put in four Ounces of Roach Alum; and these three are to simmer together for Half an Hour; and then strain it thro' a Flannel, or Rag, and then add one Ounce of Gum Arabick, then bottle it up, and stop it down till used.



Round Hand

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.
a b c d e f g h i j k l l l m n o p p
— q r s f s t u v w x y z. —

He that hates Learning is a Fool.
He that swims in Sin will
Sink in Sorrow.

Text

Trust not thine Heart.

Small

Remember to keep such Company as you
may improve, or that may improve you;
and if you cannot make them nor they
do not make you better, then leave them
for fear they should make you worse.

Form of a Receipt.

Rec'd. Jan^{5th} 1756 of Daniel Robinson Esq.
eighty Pounds, nine Shillings and ten Pence
in full. A/c^m Trusty

Roman Print.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A^Æ

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
p q r f s t u v w x y z.

Learn this Hand, as it is very useful
to mark Books or Goods.

German Text.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
R Q D X S T W Y Z

A a b c d e f f f g h i j k l l m n o p
q r i s t t u v w x y z.

Remember now thy Creator



T A B L E II.

Containing a Set of Alphabetical COPIES.

A Covetous Man is never satisfied.
Abundance, like Want, ruins many.
A Lad's Manners often shape his Fortune.

B. By Diligence and Care, you may learn to write fair.
Be wise and beware, and of blotting take Care.

C. Command you may, your Mind from Play.
Contentment is the best Fortune.

D. Duty, Fear, and Love, we owe to GOD above.
Demonstration, is the best Way of Instruction.

E. Every Plant and Flower, sets forth GOD's Power.
Examples oft prevail, when Arguments do fail.

F. Fair Words are often followed by foul Deeds.
Frugality and Industry are Hands of Fortune.

G. Godliness with Contentment is great Gain.
Get what you get honestly, and use it frugally.

H. He that swims in Sin will sink in Sorrow.
He is always poor, that is never contented.

I. It is good to have a Friend, but bad to want one.
It is too late to spare, when all is spent.

J. Judge not of Things by their outward Appearance.

K. Keep at a Distance from all bad Company.
Knowledge of GOD is the best Kind of Knowledge.

L. Learn to live, as you would wish to die.
Learning will stand your Friend when Riches fail.

M. Many think not of living, till they are near dying.
Many are led by the Nose more than by their Understanding.

N. Nothing is certain in this uncertain World
Never study to please others to ruin yourself.

O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled.
Omitting to do good is committing of Evil.

P. Poverty and Shame wait upon the Slothful.
Provide against the worst, and hope for the best.

Q. Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within.
Quench the burning Fire of every bad Desire.

R. Repentance comes too late when all is spent.
Remember thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth.

S. Sin and Sorrow are constant Companions.
Some go fine and brave, only to play the Knave.

T. Those who do nothing will soon learn to do ill.
They can never be wise that good Council despise.

U. and V. Use soft Words and strong Arguments.
 Union and Peace make Discord cease.
 Vice is always attended with Sorrow.
 Virtue is our guiding Star to true Reason.

W. Wanton Actions are very unseemly.
 We dance well when Fortune plays.

X. *Xenophon* counted the wise Man happy.
Xerxes wept at the Thoughts of Death.

Y. Youth is full of Disorder, and Age of Infirmitiy.
 Your Delight and your Care should be to write fair.

Z. Zeal in a good Cause deserves Applause.
 Zeal when blind is religious Gunpowder.

TABLE III.

VERSES on particular OCCASIONS, proper for WRITING-PIECES.

1. CHRISTMAS-DAY.

WHAT Words, what Voices can we bring,
 Which Way our Accents raise,
 To welcome thy mysterious King,
 And sing a Saviour's Praise.
O'tis too little all we can,
 For this unbounded Love :
 All that was ever wrote by Man,
 Or sung in Hymns above.

2. On our SAVIOUR's Crucifixion, or Good Friday.

NO Songs of Triumph now be sung,
 Cease all your sprightly Airs ;
 Let Sorrow silence every Tongue
 And Joy dissolve to Tears.
 If at this Sight we don't repent,
 What other Sight can move ;
 Ingrateful ! shall we not relent,
 And pay him Love with Love.

A N O T H E R.

DEAR Saviour, ah ! what ails this Heart ;
 Sure 'tis of Stone, it cannot smart,
 Nor yet relent the Death of thee,
 Whose Death alone could ransom me.

Can I behold thy Pains so great,
Thy dying Sighs, thy bloody Sweat?
Canst thou pour forth such Streams for me,
And I not drop one Tear for thee?

3. *On EASTER-DAY.*

IF Angels sung a Saviour's Birth,
On that auspicious Morn;
Then let us imitate their Mirth,
Now he again is born.
Himself he humbled to the Grave,
Made Flesh like us; to shew
That we as certainly shall have
A Resurrection too.

4. *On WHIT-SUNDAY, or sending the Holy Ghost, commonly called Pentecost.*

HE's come, let every Knee be bent,
All Hearts new Joy resume,
Let Nations sing with one Consent,
The Comforter is come.
O blessed Spirit! not a Soul
But does thy Influence feel?
Thou dost our darling Sins controul,
And fix our wav'ring Zeal.

A N O T H E R.

COME, *Holy Spirit*, come and breathe
Thy spicy Odour on the Face
Of our dull Region here beneath;
And fill our Souls with thy sweet Grace.
Come and root out the pois'rous Weeds,
Which over-run and choak our Lives;
And in our Hearts plant thine own Seeds,
Whose quick'ning Power our Spirit revives.

T A B L E IV.

VERSES upon various OCCASIONS, and proper for WRITING-PIECES.

1. A D V I C E.

LEARN to contemn all Praise betimes,
For Flatt'ry is the Nurse of Crimes :
With early Virtue plant thy Breast,
The specious Arts of Vice detest.

2. E D U C A T I O N.

Youth, like soften'd Wax, with Ease will take
Those Images that first Impressions make :
If those are fair, their Actions will be bright ;
If foul, they'll clouded be with Shades of Night.

3. V I R T U E.

Virtue's the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,
The noblest Ornament of Human-kind :
Virtue's our Safeguard, and our guiding Star,
That stirs up Reason when our Senses err.

4. R E L I G I O N.

Religion prompts us to a future State,
The last Appeal from Fortune and from Fate ;
Where G O D's all righteous Ways will be declar'd,
The *Bad* meet Punishment, the *Good* Reward.

5. L E A R N I N G.

From Art and Study true Contentment flow,
For 'tis a God-like Attribute to *know*.
He most improves who studies with Delight,
And learns sound Morals while he learns to write.

6. I N D U S T R Y.

Flee Sloth, the Canker of good Sense and Parts,
Of Health, of Wealth, of Honour and of Arts :
Those that court Fame must not their Senses please,
Her Chariot lags when drawn by Sloth and Ease.

7. I D L E N E S S.

The first Physicians by Debauch were made,
Excess began, and Sloth sustains the Trade.
By Work our long-liv'd Fathers earn'd their Food,
Toil strung their Nerves, and purify'd the Blood.

8. HONESTY.

Convince the World that you are just and true,
Be just in all you say, and all you do ;
Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be
A Man of the first Magnitude for me.

9. CUSTOM.

Ill Customs by Degrees to Habits rise.
Ill Habits soon become exalted Vice :
Ill Customs gather by unseen Degrees,
As Brooks make Rivers, Rivers swell to Seas.

10. SWEARING.

Of all the nauseous complicated Crimes,
That both infect and stigmatize the Times ;
There's none that can with impious Oaths compare,
Where Vice and Folly have an equal Share.

11. FRIENDSHIP.

Tell me, ye knowing and discerning few,
Where I may find a Friend both firm and true ;
Who dares stand by me when in deep Distress,
And then his Love and Friendship most express.

12. FRUGALITY.

Nor trivial Loss nor trivial Gain despise,
Mole-Hills, if often heap'd, to Mountains rise ;
Weigh ev'ry small Expence, and nothing waste,
Farthings, long sav'd, amount to Pounds at last.

13. GAMING.

All Cheats at Games, keep gaping for their Prey,
Quarrels create, and Mischiefs follow Play ;
It loses Time, disturbs the Mind and Sense,
Whilst Oaths and Lies are oft the Consequence,
And Murder, sometimes, follows Loss of Pence.

14. PRIDE.

Of all the Causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring Judgment, and misguide the Mind :
What the weak Head with strongest Bias rules,
Is *Pride*, the never-failing Vice of Fools.

ANOTHER.

Whatever Nature has in Work deny'd,
She gives in large Recruits of needful *Pride* :
Pride, when Wit fails, steps in to our Defence,
And fills up all the mighty *Void* of Sense.

T A B L E V.

A Collection of alphabetical Sentences, in Prose, proper for WRITING-PIECES.

ACTION keeps both Soul and Body in Health, but Idleness corrupts and rusts the Mind and the Understanding: Thus a Man of good natural Parts, and great Abilities, may, by Sloth and Idleness, become so mean and despicable as to be an Incumbrance to Society, and even a Burthen to himself.

Aurelius often used to say, that he would not part with that little he had learnt for all the Gold in the World; and that he had more Satisfaction from what he had read and written, than from all the Victories he had won, and all the Realms that he had conquered.

B. Be always cautious of that Man's Company, who has no Regard to his own Reputation; for 'tis evident, if he values not his own, he will never mind yours.

Be always ready to communicate any Thing to your Friend, that may improve his Mind or his Morals. Knowledge, like Wealth, is a Talent given us of God; and as we have nothing but what we receive of him, we should imitate his Love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his Gifts to others.

Be very cautious of believing little Tales, and ill Reports of others; and far more cautious of reporting them, lest, upon strict Enquiry, they should prove false, and then Shame will not only attend thee for thy Folly, but thy Conscience will accuse thee of an Act of Injustice.

Children, like young Twigs, may be bent any Way: Therefore all such as have the Care of them should instil into their little Minds early Notions of Piety and Virtue, as they naturally will grow as they are fashioned.

Compare the Miseries on Earth with the Joys of Heaven, and the Length of the one with the Eternity of the other; then will the Journey seem short and your Trouble little.

D. Discretion does not shew itself in Words only, but in all the Circumstances of Action: In short, it is the Handmaid of Providence, to guide and direct us in all the common Concerns of Life.

Do as much Good as you can to all Mankind in general, as well to your Enemies as your Friends; and what is not in your Power, pray to GOD to do for them.

E. Education, grounded on good Principles, teaches us not to be overjoyed in Prosperity, nor too much dejected in Adversity. It will not suffer us to be dissolute in our Pleasure; and will keep us in our Anger from being transported to a Fury that is brutal.

Every Man is fond of Happiness; and yet how few are there that consider their eternal Welfare: This plainly shews how our corrupt Nature is at Variance with itself.

F. Friendship may very properly be called the Child of Love and Esteem: For it is a strong Tie, and an habitual Inclination between two Persons, to promote the real Good and Happiness of each other.

Few take Care to live well, but many to live long; though it is in a Man's Power (in all moral Duties) to do the former, but in none to do the latter.

G. Good Nature is Beneficence accompanied with good Sense: It is the Product of right Reason, which always gives Allowance for the common Failings of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in Mankind.

GOD gives us the greatest Encouragement to be good, by promising us more Happiness than we can express, or all the World can afford; and he also declares, that if we continue in Sin, and disobey him, he will punish us for ever and ever: If then, neither these Promises nor Threatenings will do, we are unavoidably lost.

H. Humility is the grand Virtue that leads to Contentment; for it cuts off both the Envy and Malice of Inferiors and Equals, and makes us patiently bear the unjust Insults of Superiors.

He is not like to pass his Life with much Ease who gives Ear to every Thing he hears; therefore every wise Man will take Care that such dissonant Sounds shall go no further than in at one Ear and out at the other.

I. Idleness and Sloth, like Vultures, eat up our Health: For if we look back upon the Lives of our Forefathers, we shall find that their Vigour was owing to their Exercise, Sprightliness, Industry, and Activity.

Ingratitude must be a very great Sin, as it is quite contrary to the Nature of that divine Being, who always delights in Mercy, and whose Vengeance always follows such as repay Evil for Good.

K. Knowledge fills the Mind with entertaining Views, and administers to it a perpetual Series of Gratifications. It gives Ease to Solitude, fills a public Station with suitable Abilities, and when it is mixed with Complacency, it adds Lustre to such as are possessed of it.

Keep such Company as you may improve, or that may improve you; and if you or your Companions cannot make one another better, rather leave than grow worse by them.

L. Lying may be thought convenient and profitable, because not so soon discovered; but pray remember, the Evil of it is perpetual; for it brings a Person under everlasting Jealousy and Suspicion; so they are not to be believed when they speak the Truth, nor trusted, when perhaps they mean honestly.

Labour not only to know what you ought, but to practise it; and be always ready to make others better by your good Advice; at least be very careful not to make them worse by your bad Examples.

M. Make the Study of the sacred Scriptures your daily Practice and principal Concern; and embrace the Doctrines contained in them, as the real Oracles of GOD, and the Dictates of that Spirit which cannot lie.

Moral Virtues themselves, without Religion, are cold, lifeless, and insipid; and it is very evident, that the latter far surpasses the former: For a Man may be moral and not religious; but no Man can be truly religious without being moral.

N. Never try to be diverting without being useful; say nothing that may offend a chaste Ear, nor suffer a rude Jest to intrude upon good Manners; for the Practice of Indecency not only discovers Wickedness, but even the very Want of common Sense.

Never try to make Confusion by telling Tales, nor be an officious Witness between Parties, 'tis Time enough when you are asked, and then remember always to speak the real Truth, and let not Power, or Fear, or any Thing bias you to tell a known and wilful Lie, to please or prejudice either.

O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled; therefore 'tis the highest Wisdom in Youth, to make all the sensible Improvements they can in their early Days; for a young over-grown Dunce seldom makes a Figure in any Branch of Learning in his old Days.

P. Pleasure and Recreation are really necessary to relax our Minds and Bodies from too much Labour, and constant Attention; but then they should be such as are innocent as well as diverting.

Pitch upon such a Course of Life as is excellent and praise-worthy, and Custom will soon make it both easy and delightful.

Q. Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within; for though the natural Passions of human Nature do accompany them, yet they are always calm and easy, because they are ever content with the Dispensations of Divine Providence.

Quarrelsome People are always at War, and they are often captious and contentious, even in the most inoffensive Company; so that it is a great Mark of Wisdom (for once) to let them have their own Way; but it will still be a greater Sign of Wisdom, so to mark them, as not to be abused a second Time.

R. Religion of itself never hinders us from any Duty; for it actually makes Men in Public Affairs more serviceable, it makes Governors apter to rule with a good Conscience, and Inferiors, for Conscience Sake, more willing to obey.

Riches, State, and Supremacy, can procure us only a customary Respect, and make us the Idols of an unthinking Crowd; while Knowledge and Learning will always recommend us to the Love of such as are in a superior Class, who always esteem the Merit of a Man's Understanding far more than the bare Sound of Birth and Fortune.

S. Superiority, softened with Complacency and good Breeding, makes a Man equally beloved and admired; but being joined to, and mixed with, a severe and morose Temper, it makes a Man more to be feared than respected.

Some People are lost for Want of good Advice, others for Want of giving good Heed to it; and some there are, that take up a Resolution before Hand never to mend.

T. 'Tis the Duty of Parents, Masters, and Guardians, to infuse into the untainted Youth, early Notions of Justice and Honour, that so the Advantages of good Parts may not take an evil Turn, or be perverted to base and unworthy Purposes.

There is no Safety nor Security in wicked Company, where the Good are often made bad, and the Bad always worse: If your Business indeed calls you into such Company, go you must; but take Care you do not stay long.

U. Useful Attainments in your early Days will procure you great Advantage in your Maturity; of which Writing and Arithmetic are the two greatest.

Use the Gifts and Blessings of Providence with so much Prudence and Caution, and as may not suffer you to forget yourself, nor despise your Inferiors; and consider while you enjoy so much, how little you deserve.

V. Vicious Men may divert us, and crafty Men betray us, for their own Interest; but it is only among sober, wise, and just Men, that we can find Friendship, and a lasting Entertainment.

W. We often rise one above another in the Esteem of the World, according to the real Want or Advantage of a liberal Education.

We may as well expect that GOD should make us rich without Industry, as to make us good without our constant Endeavours.

We are in nothing more unhappy, than in not being truly sensible of our own Happiness in the Favour of GOD, under a free and easy Administration.

X. *Xenophon* commended the *Perians* for the prudent Education of their Children, who would not suffer them to effeminate their Minds, with idle and amorous Stories; being fully convinced of the Danger of adding Weight to the Bias of corrupt Nature.

Y. You may as well feed a Man who has no Mouth as to give good Advice to one who has no Disposition to receive it, and whose Bent and Inclination is only to Wickedness,

Short GRACES and PRAYERS for little Children, &c.

G R A C E S before M E A T.

Pray God bless it to me. *Amen.*

Pray God bless it to me for *Jesus Christ's* Sake. *Amen.*

After M E A T.

Thank God for what I have received. *Amen.*

Thank God and my Father and Mother for my Dinner
[Breakfast or Supper]. *Amen.*

Before M E A T.

Sanctify, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy Creatures
to our Use, and us to thy Service, for *Jesus Christ* his Sake.
Amen.

For these, and all other Mercies, God's holy Name be
blessed and praised, now and for ever. *Amen.*

Short PRAYERS for INFANTS, &c.

M O R N I N G.

Thank God for a good Night's Rest *Amen.*

I return thee humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for
preserving me this Night from Fire and from sudden Death.
Amen.

At N I G H T.

Pray God send me a good Night's Rest. *Amen.*

Receive my humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for pre-
serving me this Day from all Evil, and send me a good
Night's Rest, for *Jesus Christ* his Sake. *Amen.*

To these the Children may add,

Pray Father (Mother, &c.) pray to God to bless me, and
make me a true and faithful Servant unto my Life's End.
Amen.

M O R N I N G P R A Y E R for Y O U T H.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, Almighty and everlasting
God, who hast safely brought me to the Beginning of this
Day, defend me in the same with thy mighty Power, and
grant that this Day I fall into no Sin, neither run into any
Kind of Danger; but that all my Doings may be ordered by
thy Government, to do always what is righteous in thy Sight,
L I V E G L O R I F Y Y O U R L O R D. *Amen.*

EVEN

E V E N I N G P R A Y E R.

Pardon, O Lord, I beseech thee, those Sins I have committed against thy divine Majesty this Day; and by thy great Mercy defend me from all Perils and Dangers of this Night, for the Love of thy only Son our Saviour *Jesus Christ*. Amen.

N. B. Though I have made choice of two Prayers, I mean not to give Offence to any, nor to dictate to others what they are to teach their Children; I only do it to set some Pattern and Example, and hope it will carefully be followed in some Sort or another. And I think it would be very proper in all public Schools to have some good and suitable Prayer, (not long by any Means) which should be read sometimes by the Master, and sometimes by a few of the best Readers in the School.

If it should be asked what Sort of Form of Prayer, I mean, I answer, That besides the common Form of acknowledging God's Greatness, confessing Sins, calling upon him for future Mercies and returning Thanks for those already received, &c. there should be also Petitions for the *King* and *Nation* in general, and a particular Sentence or two, to return GOD Thanks for the inestimable Blessing of having Liberty to exercise our Religion, and serving God at all Times in any Place; and also begging of him a perpetual Continuance of the Protestant Succession, &c. &c. This I think so highly necessary, that I am sensible that many Children, and grown up Persons, have been led Captives to Superstition and Idolatry, for Want of knowing this to be their real Duty; and I am also fully convinced, that it would be of great Service to the rising Generation, as it would naturally arm them against the crafty and pernicious Designs and Attempts of *Popish* Emissaries, and learn them in due Time to make a true Distinction between religious Liberty and *Popish* Slavery. Thus Religion and Learning would go Hand in Hand.

P A R T V.

Containing several Tables very necessary for Youth to be acquainted with.

T A B L E I.

Of K I N G S before the Conquest.

Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reign'd	Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reign'd
Egbert	819	18	Edmund	940	6
Ethelwolf	837	20	Eldred	946	9
Ethelbald	857	3	Edwin	955	4
Ethelbert	860	6	Edgar	959	16
Ethelred I.	866	6	Edward II.	975	4
Alfred	872	29	Ethelred II.	979	37
Edward I.	901	24	Edmund	940	2
Athelstan	925	15	Ironside	1016	

D A N I S H Line.

Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reign'd	Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reign'd
Canutus I.	1018	19	Edward the Confes.	1041	24
Harold I.	1037	4	Harold II.	1065	1
Canutus II.	1041	1			

T A B L E II.

Of KINGS and QUEENS since the Conquest.

Kings and Queens	Born A. D.	Began their Reign	Reigned Y. M. D.	Age
William Conq.	1027	1066 Oct. 14	20 10 26	60
Will. Rufus	1057	1087 Sept. 9	12 10 24	43
Henry I	1058	1100 Aug. 2	55 4 0	77
Stephen	1105	1135 Dec. 1	18 10 2	49
The S A X O N Line restored.				
Henry II.	1134	1154 Oct. 25	34 8 12	55
Richard I	1156	1189 July 6	9 9 0	43
John	1166	1199 April 6	17 6 13	50
Henry III	1207	1216 Oct. 19	56 0 28	65
Edward I	1239	1272 Nov. 16	34 7 21	67
Edward II	1284	1307 July 7	19 6 13	43
Edward III	1312	1327 Jan. 20	50 5 1	65
Richard II	1366	1377 June 21	22 3 8	33
The Line of L A N C A S T E R.				
Henry IV	1367	1399 Sept. 29	23 5 22	46
Henry V	1389	1413 Mar. 20	9 5 11	33
Henry VI	1421	1422 Aug. 31	38 6 4	49
The Line of Y O R K.				
Edward IV	1442	1461 Mar. 4	22 1 5	41
Edward V	1471	1483 April 9	0 2 15	12
Richard III	1443	1483 June 22	2 2 0	42
The F A M I L I E S united.				
Henry VII	1457	1485 Aug. 22	23 8 0	52
Henry VIII	1492	1509 April 22	37 9 6	55
Edward VI	1537	1547 Jan. 28	6 5 9	15
Mary I	1516	1553 July 6	5 4 11	42
Elizabeth	1533	1558 Nov. 17	44 4 7	69
The Union of the two K I N G D O M S.				
James I	1566	1603 Mar. 24	22 6 3	58
Charles I	1600	1625 Mar. 27	23 10 3	48
Charles II	1630	1649 Jan. 30	36 0 7	54
James II	1633	1685 Feb. 6	4 0 7	67
Mary II	1662	1689 Feb. 13	5 10 15	32
William III	1650	1689 Feb. 13	13 0 22	52
Anne	1665	1702 Mar. 8	12 4 24	49
George I	1660	1714 Aug. 1	12 10 10	67
George II	1683	1727 June 11	33 4 3	75
George III.	1738	1760 Oct. 25		

T A B L E III.

A Chronological Account of remarkable Things before the Birth of Christ.

THE Creation of the World	—	4047
Noab's Flood	—	2350
Sodom and Gomorrah burnt	—	1004
Moses born	—	1574
The Ten Plagues of Egypt	—	1494
The Ten Commandments given	—	1494
Walls of Jericho fell down	—	1454
The Sun stood still at Joshua's Word	—	1457
Troy taken and destroyed by the Greeks	—	1188
Saul anointed King over Israel	—	1098
David anointed King	—	1066
Solomon anointed King	—	1018
Solomon's Temple began	—	1015
The Temple finished	—	1017
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed	—	591
Daniel in the Den of Lions	—	541
The Temple rebuilt	—	519
Alexander the Great died	—	326
Jerusalem taken by Pompey and delivered to the Romans	—	66
Herod declared King of Judea	—	43
He seizes Jerusalem and commits Outrages	—	40
Herod rebuilds the Temple	—	21
John the Baptist born before our Saviour 6 Months		

** If you add the present Year, viz. 1771 to any of these Numbers, you have the Time how long since. Thus 1771 added to 4047 make 5818 Years.

T A B L E IV.

A Chronological Account of remarkable Things since the Birth of Christ.

THE Resurrection of Jesus Christ was after his Birth	33
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed by Titus	70
Christianity triumphs under Constantine	313
Pope Boniface Head of the Church	606
Mahomet sets up for a Saviour at Mecca	872
England conquered by the Danes	1012
Arts	

Arts and Sciences first taught at Cambridge	1110
First War between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i>	1119
The Mariner's Compass first invented	1300
The first Use of Guns	1380
<i>Martin Luther</i> first confutes Popery	1517
<i>England</i> separates from the Church of <i>Rome</i>	1536
<i>Spanish</i> great Armada defeated	1588
Powder Plot, call'd Gunpowder-Treason	1605
New River Water brought from <i>Ware</i> to <i>London</i>	1613
Died of the Plague at <i>London</i> , 35,417	1625
Died of the Plague at <i>London</i> , 68,586	1665
The great Fire at <i>London</i> , which burnt 13,200 Houses, besides 89 Churches, and many other new Edifices	1666
Eleven Days successive Snow	1674
A very great Comet	1680
A Frost for thirteen Weeks	1684
The terrible high Wind, <i>Nov.</i> 26	1703
The great and total Eclipse of the Sun, <i>April</i> 22	1715
Rebellion in the North	1715
The surprising Meteor and Signs in the Air	1719
<i>Flamsteed</i> the great Astronomer died	1719
Sir <i>Isaac Newton</i> died	1727
A severe Frost for nine Weeks, <i>Dec.</i> 24	1739
A splendid Comet from <i>Dec.</i> to <i>Feb.</i> in ♍	1743
The Rebels defeated at <i>Culloden</i> by the Duke of <i>Cumberland</i> <i>April</i> 16	1746
Old Style ceased, <i>Sep.</i> 2	1752
<i>Minorca</i> taken, <i>May</i> 20	1756
Admiral <i>Byng</i> shot, <i>March</i> 14	1757
<i>Louisburgh</i> taken from the <i>French</i> <i>July</i> 22	1758
<i>Cherburgh</i> taken from the <i>French</i> <i>Aug.</i> 8	1758
A complete Victory gained over the <i>French</i> in <i>Germany</i> by Prince <i>Ferdinand</i> <i>Aug.</i> 1	1759
King <i>George II.</i> died <i>OEt.</i> 25	1760
<i>Belleisle</i> taken from the <i>French</i> . <i>June</i> 7	1761
King <i>George III.</i> and Queen <i>Charlotte</i> crowned <i>Sept.</i> 22	1761
War proclaimed with <i>Spain</i> , <i>Jan.</i> 4	1762
Prince of <i>Wales</i> born <i>Aug.</i> 12	1762
<i>Havannah</i> taken, <i>Aug.</i> 19	1762
Peace proclaimed between <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> and <i>Spain</i> <i>March</i> 22	1763





P O S T S C R I P T.

AS there are a great many People that cannot read old English Print, I thought it might be of great Service to insert the Alphabet in great and small Letters, and a Lesson or two, by which any Person may soon learn to read it well.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r z s t u v w
x y z e.

If you desire to be really happy, learn first of all to be acquainted with thyself; for if you are unacquainted with your own corrupt Nature, it is not likely you should be able to comprehend Things far above it. Look then into the Glass of thine own Imperfections, and the true Sight and Sense of them will certainly lead you to real Happiness.

Learn then in your Youth to contemn the Flatteries of all seeming Prosperity, and be so inwardly prepared with a Serenity of Mind, as not only cheerfully to meet with, but even to overcome the Fears of all Adversity.

Of the Seven STAGES of LIFE.

First STAGE. *Ecclesiastes* ch. xi. v. 10.

Miserable Man, in whom, as soon as the Image of God appears in the Act of his Reason, the Devil and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the Corruption of his Will: For no sooner are we come to our Speech, and be-

P O S T S C R I P T.

begin to have a little Sense and Discretion in discerning Things, but we are kept under the Fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tired Horse was ever more glad to get rid of his Burthen, than we are to get out of this servile State, under the false Notion of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

Second S T A G E. *Eccle. ch. xi. v. 9.*

We are now apt to think ourselves much happier in this State than the last, because at fifteen or sixteen Years, Youth think they are capable of taking the Reins in their own Hands and guiding themselves. But know, O Youth, thou art now in a most pitious Situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life: Thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will inwrap thee in a Cloud of Miseries, and thou hast not Discretion enough of thyself to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly, Self-Conceit, Headiness, and Extravagance, do constantly attend thee, and stick so close to thy very Nature, that thou esteemest them as thy Friends, and sufferest thyself to be agreeably betraped by them. Watch therefore and be sober.—Forsake not the Advice of thy Parents and Friends, which will arm thee against Temptations, and thou wilt certainly be happy: But if thou refusest Instruction, thou wilt be led Captive to thy Shame and Sorrow here, and thy everlasting Destruction hereafter.

Third S T A G E. *Job ch. v. ver. 7.*

We are apt in Manhood to think ourselves compleatly happy, because we are now our own Masters, and are not under that immediate

P O S T S C R I P T.

diate Command as before. But alas ! what now are we much better in ? The World still allures us with Pleasures, the Devil tempts us to Sin, and we are now far from being quiet and easy.

Fears of Enemies affright, and Suits of Law vex us ; Wrongs of ill Neighbours teize, Losses in Trade oppress, and Cares for our Family confound us : The Malice of open Foes, and Envy of false Friends, do in a Manner consume us ; and very often Fortune and Prosperity on the one Hand flatter, and Adversity on the other Hand frets us ; and in this Condition we often pass the Remainder of our Life.

Fourth STAGE. *Prov. ch. iii. v. 13.*

This Stage of Life is also attended with perpetual Troubles, and there is no real Happiness here. For look backward, and thou art presented with the Wickedness of thy Youth, the Folly of thy Childhood, and the Waste of Time in thine Infancy. Look forward, and you are not much better off ; for thou wilt see the Cares of the World, the Troubles of thy Mind, and the Diseases of the Body ; for remember, that by the same Degrees that we arrive at our meridian Glory, we are by them now descending to our last Stage.

Fifth STAGE. *Eccl. ch. xi. v. 8.*

Now the Folly of our Youth, and the Abuse of our Time press hard upon us ; and happy is he that can now look back upon the Pleasures of a well-spent Life : For the House now becomes full of Cares, the Field full of

POST CRIPT.

Toil, the Country full of Rudeness and Melancholy, and the City full of Factions, Wealth we see is envied, Poverty contemned, Vice is advanced, Simplicity derided, and Religion ridiculed.

Sixth and Seventh STAGES. *Psalm xc. v. 10. and 12.*

Grey Hairs are worthy of Honour when the Behaviour suits; but it is shocking to see an old Man take Pleasure in Sin, and repeat his former Follies with Delight, while he carries on his Head the infallible Tokens of his approaching Mortality.—For when we come to those Years, that our Eyes grow dim, Ears deaf, Visage pale, Hands shaking, Knees trembling, and Feet faltering, then it is evident the Dissolution of our Mortal Tabernacle is near at Hand.

CONCLUSION.



TO THE

R E A D E R.

SHOULD you learn any Thing by what is
penn'd,

(Tho' e'er so little) I have gain'd my End.
And should you know already what is writ,
Pray be not over-fond of cens'ring it;
But fairly join the Critic and the Friend,
Small Faults excuse, and what you can, commend.
" For be an Author e'er so wise and wary,
" He may in some Particulars miscarry."

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By D. FENNIN G,

Author of the ROYAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY, USE of
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London: Printed for S. Crowder, in Pater-Noster-Row; and B. Collins, in Salisbury; and sold by the Booksellers of Great-Britain and Ireland.

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